

To Our Fellow Workers --The Coal Miners

An Editorial

COAL MINERS—you must make the most important decision of your lives.

Two choices are open to you:

Either to follow John L. Lewis, strike against your country and help Hitler—

Or to renounce Lewis' traitorous course and stand by your Commander-in-Chief, your nation, your union and yourselves.

We know that you are dissatisfied with the decision of the War Labor Board. So are we. But nobody can use that decision or anything else in order to excuse a strike by even a single coal miner for even a single minute. At this crucial moment when our country is preparing to invade Europe, another strike in the coal fields, which provide the sinews for all the war industries, would be a dagger in the back of the United States of America. The two strikes which have already taken place, have done harm which can never be repaired and for which the soldiers on the battlefields—many of them your own sons and brothers—will have to pay.

LEWIS and the coal operators are responsible for the War Labor Board decision.

Why Lewis? Because he permitted four months to be consumed with maneuvers, strikes and a war of nerves which placed you miners in a bad light. He refused to place your case before the Board or permit you to be represented in the hearings. Had you miners not let Lewis get away with such shameful conduct, you would probably have won a better decision. But Lewis has not been interested in a settlement. He is interested in something else—something despicable and unpatriotic which can be fully understood only by examining his connections with the defeatists and his poorly concealed opposition to America's victory in the war.

The coal operators are also responsible for the War Labor Board decision. Why? Because they have been making big profits but refuse to give you miners anything. Like Lewis, they are anxious to provoke a strike. They are ready to make concessions only if they can preserve their swollen profits by increases in the price of coal, which would wreck the price-control program. Some of them, like Lewis, are tied up with the defeatist traitors of our country. Others see a chance to break the union through a strike and to bring the Connally-Smith bill down upon you and the rest of organized labor.

ANOTHER mine strike now would threaten the success of the entire war effort. It could break up national unity and create the division and economic chaos for which Hitler schemes. It would turn the rest of the country against labor and, as far as the miners are concerned, it would threaten the very existence of your union and make redress of your grievances almost impossible.

Miners: Here is your last opportunity to win a veto of the Smith-Connally bill and to undo some of the damage already done by Lewis. A strike now would lessen the chances of a veto. And if that disgraceful union-busting bill becomes the law of the land, the workers of America will say that not only Lewis, but also you miners yourselves are to blame. The workers know that you miners are patriotic, but they will feel that while you may have been fooled into a first strike, or even the second one, if you go into a third strike it is with your eyes wide open and with full knowledge of the harmful consequences to your country.

MINERS: There is a way open for you to win redress of your grievances against the operators. But that way is not the Lewis-strike way. Some of you may have thought that Lewis was "powerful" and that a few threats could win something for you. Surely, you know better than that now. All Lewis has "won" for you is an adverse War Labor Board decision, the threat of the Connally-Smith bill, which would shackle your union, and the ill-will of the men of the armed forces, who in the heat of battle do not always have the time or coolness to distinguish between the traitorous Lewis and yourselves.

Yes, you miners can still win. The War Labor Board decision leaves the way open through further negotiations, through the Fair Labor Standards Administration and through the courts. A precedent for portal-to-portal pay has already been won by the metal miners of the CIO under the leadership of Philip Murray. If you miners had followed the Murray method and rejected the Lewis way, you would already have won by now. And there is still time ON CONDITION THAT—

You repudiate all strike provocations and dig coal. You help the rest of the labor movement bring about a veto of the Smith-Connally bill.

You win back the full support of the country which Lewis lost for you when he refused to submit your case to the WLB.

You join with the rest of the country in backing President Roosevelt's stabilization program and in battling the inflation crew in Congress.

Miners, keep your eyes on the enemy at all times: Adolf Hitler and his defeatist agents in this country. The reactionaries and the defeatists—including Lewis—would like you to think that your enemy is not Hitler, but President Roosevelt, your Commander-in-Chief. They would like to blame him for everything and drive a wedge between him and the labor movement. In this way they figure to force him out of the White House and install Hitler's friends there. As Earl Browder has said, "The Roosevelt administration can survive only upon the basis of the successful prosecution of the war; if labor, or any considerable section of labor, stabs the war effort in the back with a serious strike movement, then other men will take power in the United States—men who will quickly negotiate a Hitler peace, and establish a Hitler-like regime in the United States."

Miners: While pointing out to you the course we believe you must follow, we are also appealing to the rest of the labor movement to rise to the occasion. The CIO knows what to do, as was proven by the program mapped out by the recent CIO conference in Cleveland under Murray's leadership. As for the AFL, while the majority of workers and probably most of the leaders know where

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Mine Parley Collapses as Truce Ends; Crisis Continues

UMWA Offers To 'Work' for Government

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Last minute negotiations between coal operators and the United Mine Workers collapsed today a few hours before the midnight strike deadline.

What the next few hours would bring was still doubtful, however, as the union's policy committee, holding a conference immediately after the break-down, issued a statement declaring willingness to "continue the production of coal for the government itself."

But the union also declared that it would not sign a contract as stipulated in the War Labor Board's decision.

"Each member of the United Mine Workers of America is conscious of the imperative necessity to continue the production of coal and protect the interests of our government at war," said the Policy Committee's statement.

"In refusing to work for the coal operators on the deplorable terms which they offer through the War Labor Board, we assert the willingness of the mine workers to work and continue the production of coal for the government, itself, under the direction of the custodian of mines, since government seizure of the properties."

STILL ATTACKS WLB
The statement was full of denunciation of the WLB, the coal operators and "individuals in government," but showed some backtracking in face of nationwide anger at Lewis' unpatriotic attitude. It declared that in agreeing to work for the government the miners "have no favors to grant the coal operators or members of the War Labor Board."

...but will make any necessary sacrifices for the government, the well-being of the citizens, the upholding of our flag and for the triumph of our war effort."

Union sources still declined to comment on the probability of a strike—the third during these negotiations—when the midnight truce deadline is reached. One fact is certain: Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes had on several occasions

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United Nations Close in for the Kill



Hitler Germany marks as Second Front invasion forces gather on the south, the west and the north-east, while on the east (8) the Red Army deals heavier and heavier blows. (1) From England, pre-invasion air bombings continue without let-up. (2) In Algeria, fighting French units is cemented. (3) In the Mediterranean, Allied naval, air and manpower concentrates for the thrust into Italy. (4, 5 and 6) Axis radios blast fear of invasion also from Near East, and Turkey's entrance into Allied bloc is rumored. (7) Rumania is restless under Axis heel. (8) Sweden warns Axis she will fight if invaded. (9) The Red Army deals heavier and heavier blows.

Jim Crow Attack Flares in Queens

By Ann Rivington

The Fifth-Column "zoot suit" provocation against national unity has reached its long claw from Los Angeles to Corona, Queens, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Negro youths of the community, many including war workers, are the victims.

Italian youth and young men, also including war-workers are the tools.

The unseen and unnamed agents of Hitler who have provoked attacks within the past ten days, in an area where Negro and Italian workers have lived side by side in perfect amity for 30 years, have re-

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Cleveland Labor Unites for Political Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—

All sections of the labor movement joined forces here yesterday and formed Labor's Joint Committee for Political Action "to strengthen the political and legislative arm of labor."

With Railroad Brotherhoods, AFL and CIO participating, the committee announced its purposes as:

1. Use of labor's united might in support of President Roosevelt, with particular immediate emphasis on price roll-back and other measures necessary for economic stabilization.

2. Joint political action on all matters of interest to organized labor.

3. Support of political candidates on whom there is unanimous agreement.

4. United campaign to have all union members register and vote.

5. Continued joint action in the legislative field.

Officers elected were: chairman, Beryl Whitney, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen; vice council-treasurer, Beryl Peppercorn, manager, joint board Amalgamated Clothing Workers; secretary, Thomas A. Lenehan, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor; publicity director, William Davy, executive secretary, Chicago Industrial Union Council.

Deny Rumor of Rome 'Peace' Move

ALGIERS, June 20 (UP).—American, British and French quarters today denied reports that Italian envoys were in Algiers on a "peace feeler" mission.

Michigan Goes Over Top In 'Daily' Press Drive

Michigan is the first state to complete its quota in the press drive for the Daily Worker, and The Worker.

The Wolverines state hung up this record when it sent in its check for \$2,500 yesterday to the committee in charge of the campaign for funds and added circulation for the two labor papers.

"This is a real achievement," said Louis F. Budenz, chairman, and William E. Browder, secretary, of the committee. "The press drive opened only on June 15, and five days afterward Michigan has completed its quota. This sets a mark for other commonwealths to shoot at. What other state will be No. 2 in this respect to Michigan?"

The state which contains the big automobile centers has other rivals in the drive, claiming other dis-

tinctions. Chicago, Illinois, made a claim along that line by being the first state and city to send in a substantial amount, when it forwarded \$2,000 and then \$1,000. Pennsylvania has made some name for itself by its check for \$2,500 last week, although this does not complete the Keystone State's quota.

Conferences in local communities continued to be held for the press drive. Friday night a conference was held in Boston, at the Oak Room of the Bradford Hotel. Yesterday similar meetings for the papers took place in Cleveland and Milwaukee.

Next Sunday, June 27, Newark, N. J., will stage its conference, which has been endorsed by 30 outstanding trade union officials of the big New Jersey City and at which Louis F. Budenz, managing editor of the Daily Worker and The Worker will be the featured speaker.

U.S. Planes Blast Southern Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, June 20 (UP).—Striking at Italian terminals of the life-line to beleaguered Sicily, American Liberators rocked Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni with 250,000 pounds of bombs Saturday while RAF Wellingtons hurled block-busters on the old Sicilian town of Syracuse, it was announced today.

The Allies' softening-up aerial offensive shifted suddenly to the tip of Italy after repeated raids on Messina had left that Sicilian terminal of the straits ferry virtually out of commission.

San Giovanni is just over two miles across the straits from Messina and eight miles north of Reggio Calabria. The connecting railroad ferries are the most vital communications link between Sicily and the mainland. If the Allied air forces can knock them out, Sicily will be cut off except by air or by hazardous roundabout voyages which could only be accomplished at heavy cost due to the Allied air and sea blockade.

Encountering "persistent" enemy fighter opposition, the Liberators destroyed at least one and probably four Axis aircraft. All the American bombers returned to bases safely.

From northwest Africa the Wellingtons roared forth with the advantage of another brilliant moon in the early hours Saturday and dropped a great weight of bombs on the port of Syracuse, on the Sicily east coast 95 miles south of Messina, an allied communique said.

They concentrated on the port area but also dropped blockbusters in the barracks area north of the harbor station, where one large fire was observed. Bomb sticks falling across the port were believed to have destroyed two vessels.

Chinese Retake 4 More Villages

CHUNGKING, June 20 (UP).—Chinese troops, continuing to advance eastward along the Huku river, south of the Yangtze in Hupeh province, have recaptured four more localities after wiping out the Japanese garrisons, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

A few miles to the east the Chinese pressed their attacks on Mitou, one of the key enemy strongholds between the Yangtze and Lake Tungting. The Japanese at Mitou had received reinforcements and tried counterattacks, but were thrown back, the communique said.

Yank Planes Strike at 5 Solomons Outposts

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UP).—American airmen, fresh from their epic air victory at Guadalcanal, have lashed out against five Japanese outposts from the Solomons to the Marshall-Gilbert Islands in the South Pacific, the Navy reported today.

Navy Catalina patrol bombers and Army four-motored bombers carried out the most ambitious thrust, striking for the third time against the Japanese base at Nauru Island in the Marshall-Gilbert group some 670 nautical miles northeast of Guadalcanal.

They started large fires there Friday night among the enemy's oil stocks and caused considerable damage to the dispersal area and the Japanese living quarters.

U. S. South Pacific headquarters announced Saturday that American planes had carried out a "very successful harassing raid" Friday against Nauru, important for its phosphate deposits.

In the Solomons our airmen started large fires in an attack on the Japanese bomber base at Kahili, strafed six enemy barges in the central Solomons, bombed the runway on the enemy airfield at Vila and blasted Ballale Island.

Kahili is believed to have been the point of origin for the futile 120-plane Japanese attack against Guadalcanal Wednesday when U. S. airmen and anti-aircraft batteries destroyed 94 of the attacking planes.

India Critical of New Viceroy

SIMLA, India, June 20 (UP).—Indian Nationalist circles today were generally critical of the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India.

Hridaynath Kunzru, deputy leader of the opposition in the upper house of the Indian legislature said the British government "will have only themselves to blame if Wavell's appointment creates an impression that Allied victories in North Africa have hardened the British attitude toward India."

P. N. Sapr, son of Tej Bahadur Sapr, member of the council of state, said that "for the first time in history of Indo-British relations, India will be ruled not by a statesman drawn from public life or an experienced but by a soldier."

"The hope that the departure of (Lord) Linlithgow might lead to a fresh approach of the Indian problem has been dashed to the ground," Sapr said.

Globally « » Yours

By the Daily Worker Foreign Department

Maybe it's just a coincidence but the Yugoslav government-in-exile turned in its resignation the same day that Elmer Davis, OWI chief, attacked the Pittsburgh newspaper, American Srebos for pro-Nazi incitement against Croats and Slovenes. Point is that the government in London is in a chaos over the Mikhalovich issue. Mikhalovich's main booster over here is the ambassador, Constantine Fotitch. And Fotitch is the master mind behind the Srebos. Davis' statement is a sign that important Washington circles are changing their attitude toward the Yugoslav situation. The ground must be slipping under Fotitch also. . . .

The story is told about Eddy Gilmore, AP correspondent who was in Moscow for several years. On his way home, he was royally treated by the Soviet newsmen in Tehran, Persia. They took him round to all the restaurants and functions, invariably paying the bill. Gilmore, who weighs in around 200 pounds, inquired as to what it was all about. The Persians replied: "You see, they've been spreading lies here in Persia to the effect that everybody's starving in Moscow. We wanted to show that things can't be so bad when a man like you, who's been in Moscow for two years, still retains his weight. . . ."

With reference to all the speculation about whether the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as India's new Viceroy means a change in British policy, we quote an exchange in the House of Commons for May 27th. The India secretary, Leopold Amery, was asked whether Britain intended to bring the imprisoned nationalist leaders to trial. Amery replied: "No, sir." Labor MP Sorensen pressed further, and asked: "Is there to be any response to frequent pleas by non-Congress leaders for further action by your department?" Amery replied: "No, sir."

With the Paraguayan president, Higinio Morinigo now in this country, the university students of Paraguay have circulated a manifesto called "Paraguay and American Opinion." They charge that the ballots were manipulated in the Feb. 14 elections by which Morinigo was re-elected for the 1943-48 term. Students insist that the Paraguayan constitution, articles 1 and 2, provide for a democratic and representative form of government, which they declare they haven't got. Manifesto urges a return to the people of "what fundamentally and legitimately belongs to them: their full democratic sovereignty, exercised without curbs of elementary rights and freedoms."

Memo to the State Department: Although you still recognize a certain Zedekis as minister from Lithuania, the Cleveland weekly Dirva, more or less under the influence of Zedekis and the former president of Lithuania, Smetona, attacks contributions to the American Red Cross. Dirva implies that some of the Red Cross funds may be diverted to the "godless Reds."

We had not seen before the statement of Leon Blum, French Socialist, at the Riom trials last year. . . . the British Communists have been using it in their "affiliation" campaign literature. . . . Said Blum: "That there were between myself and the Communists in the past such difficulties is no longer of importance today, and for my part, I obliterate them entirely from my mind."

Norwegian patriots have found a novel way of getting round the Nazi gauleiter, Joseph Terboven. One of his latest decrees provided that all illegal literature must be immediately surrendered to the police. Patriots have therefore been carrying their leaflets and pamphlets in envelopes addressed to the police. If arrested, they claim that they were on the way to the post-office to mail the stuff to police headquarters.

U. S., Soviet Doctors Plan Cooperation

Wounded soldiers throughout the fighting world, and the sick and suffering for years to come, will know the healing effects of the American Soviet Medical Society, officially launched at dinner in the Hotel Pennsylvania Friday night.

This latest advance in Soviet-American relations brought together more than 600 distinguished American medical leaders who will cooperate with Soviet doctors for the exchange of medical information through the society, and the American Review of Soviet Medicine, the new magazine which will appear in September.

The guest of honor was Dr. Vladimir V. Lebedenko, leading Soviet military surgeon, in this country as representative of the Red Cross and Crescent of the USSR.

DESCRIBES SOVIET CARE
"The secret of what Soviet medicine has accomplished," said Dr. Lebedenko, "is largely the secret of organization, plus the putting into operation on a large scale of everything science has achieved." He described how Soviet medical advances have enabled 75 to 80 per cent of the wounded to return to service.

Dr. Lebedenko paid tribute to the president of the new society, Dr. Walter D. Cannon, Professor Emeritus of Physiology, Harvard, and a member of both the U. S. and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Practically every branch of medicine, and every race, and creed have joined to launch the American Soviet Medical Society as the wide range of speakers at Friday's dinner indicated:

They included: Dr. George B. Cannon, president, Manhattan Medical Society; Dr. Leo M. Davidoff, Chief, Department of Surgery, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn; Dr. M. Diamond, Associate Professor, Columbia University Dental School; Dr. Sophia Kleiman, president, Women's Medical Association of New York; Dr. Albert McCowan, Director Medical and Health Service, American Red Cross; Dr. Thomas L. Perry, president, Association of Internists and Medical Students; Dr. David D. Ruthstein, Deputy Commissioner, Dept. of Health, N. Y.; Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, representing Surgeon General Thomas P. H. U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Henry E. Siegrist, director, Institute of the History of Medicine, John Hopkins University, and editor of the new magazine, was chairman. John Hopkins University, and editor of the new magazine, was chairman. John Hopkins University, and editor of the new magazine, was chairman.

How Hitler's Army Has Changed In the Two Years Since 1941

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 20.—In connection with the second anniversary of the war on the Soviet-German front, D. Zaslavsky publishes an article in Pravda entitled "The Face of the Hitler Army," which reads:

"In one of the May issues of Das Reich Goebbels wrote: 'The capture of the initiative by force and with considerable numerical superiority does not at all imply high military skill. This can be revealed only when the strength of the belligerents is approximately equal.'"

"The Hitlerites have a rather poor memory, but the peoples of the world remember how the Germans bragged of their military skill after their attack on Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia and Greece. In all of these attacks the Germans outnumbered their adversaries dozens to one. After crushing their enemy by superiority in strength the Germans trumpeted through the world about their military skill and their 'invincibility.'"

"Now they have begun to whine that the enemy has numerical superiority. Numerical superiority could appear only as the result of tremendous losses sustained by the Germans. Prior to February 1943 alone the Germans lost on the Soviet-German front up to nine million soldiers and officers, of which four million were killed."

WINTER LOSSES

"During the winter of 1942-43 the Hitlerites lost on the Soviet-German front alone more than 340,000 prisoners taken and over 850,000 soldiers and officers killed. The total losses of Germany and her allies on this front amount to over 9,000 tanks, 5,000 planes and 20,000 guns. These losses alone

make the vaunted German military skill appear most dubious."

"Moreover all of Goebbels' outcries about the numerical superiority of Germany's enemies hold a good portion of lies and hypocrisy. When Hitler periodically attacked the Soviet Union he mobilized and mustered 170 divisions. This gave him the numerical upper hand over the Red Army which was not fully mobilized at the time of the attack. The Red Army was outnumbered particularly in planes and tanks."

"At that time the Germans held the initiative and had the advantage of suddenness of attack. However even these favorable conditions did not ensure the Germans success. In the winter of 1941-42 a crushing blow was inflicted on the Germans at Moscow."

"At the time of the attack on the Soviet Union the German army was strong, very strong. The German soldier considered himself a unit of a powerful army; he believed in victory and in Hitler. He was promised a fortune out of the war and he pushed forward unconcerned, insolent and obdurate self-confidence was a common feature of the Hitlerite army. In the west this army crushed all Germany's weak opponents and inspired nations with fear."

FALL BACK

"But all this failed to give the Germans decisive success. Only at the beginning of the war did they succeed in capturing part of Soviet territory. After that the German war machine began to crack and rust. Finally under the blows of the Red Army it began to roll back."

"The two years of war have radically changed the whole face of the German army."

"Least of all it is a matter of the numerical strength of the Hitlerite army. This numerical strength is still great. Germany started with 170 divisions on the Soviet-German front. At the beginning of the 1942 summer offensive Germany concentrated on the Soviet front 179 German divisions and 81 divisions of her allies. Her losses in equipment were also complemented. Nonetheless the German army of 1942 was weaker than the 1941 army."

"The winter of 1942-43 brought the Germans new and bloody losses, and still heavier losses at Stalingrad which Germany will not forget. Yet another of Hitler's strategic plans collapsed."

"The Germans with difficulty regained their breath and set about complementing their ranks anew. One hundred and ninety divisions and 26 vassal divisions were stationed on the Soviet-German front."

"There are even more German divisions than before, but they are not the same. The quality of the Hitlerite army has undoubtedly deteriorated, a fact which the Germans themselves do not deny."

STALINGRAD DEFEAT

"The soldier of the German army has remained the same robber, the same savage, the same blunt and insolent beast. But he no longer feels himself to be a unit in a powerful, invincible German army. The myth has been shattered and the reality remains. The collapse of the Hitlerite strategy undermined the earlier psychology of the German soldier. He has gotten to know the meaning of defeat. He has experienced fear on more than one occasion."

"The destruction of the two German armies at Stalingrad could

not but leave a deep mark. Of course the German soldier obeys his officer, but it is no longer the former German soldier. Low spirits and defeatist sentiments are current among the German soldiers, and they are gaining ground."

"There is no need to overestimate the strength and prevalence of these sentiments. The majority of the German soldiers are offering stubborn resistance. Heavy and many blows still have to be struck at the Germans for the cracks in the German war machine to widen and for its machinery utterly to break down."

"Nevertheless a crisis in the Hitlerite army is at hand. It is the crisis of the Hitlerite strategy. Formerly it was exclusively an offensive strategy. Last year this strategy was replaced by the strategy of the 'German summer offensive.' However also this 'theory' of the Germans attacking only in the summer and the Red Army in the winter lived a short life."

"Based on an overestimation of their strength and an underestimation of the enemy's strength, this strategy compelled a change in 'theory' after every miscalculation."

"Also the defects of German tactics have come to the fore. Its weak spot being its stereotyped nature. 'Encircle and destroy,' yelled the German command. It did not foresee a situation when the Red Army would begin to encircle and destroy the Germans."

"It is early to speak of a turning point in the German army. It is not yet conquered, not yet routed. But under the blows of the Red Army and her allies all the processes of internal degeneration and disintegration of the German army can and must be speedily developed."

25,000 Workers Welcome Convention of India CP

By Purna Chara Joshi
(General Secretary, Communist Party of India)

BOMBAY, June 20.—One hundred and thirty-nine delegates representing sixteen thousand members attended the first congress of the Communist Party of India which held its session from May 23 to June 1 in Bombay. Seventy per cent of the delegates had served varying terms of imprisonment, totalling four hundred and eleven years.

Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, one of the delegates, spent twenty-seven years in jail. Fifty-three per cent of them had worked underground. Twenty-two of the delegates were proletarians, twenty-five peasants, and the rest intellectuals.

The Congress started on May 23 with a rally in Kamgar Maidan where twenty-five thousand workers assembled to welcome the delegates. Bankim Mukherji, president of the All India Trade Union Congress presided. Messages from the British, American and other Communist parties were read.

COMMUNIST EXHIBITION
On May 24, a festival of National Cultures was celebrated with folk songs and dances in different languages proclaiming the patriotic slogan of unity, defense, and freedom. Cultural squads from Andhra, Bengal, and Malabar proved themselves very successful using this form of propaganda.

On the evening of the 24th a Communist exhibition was opened in Damodar Hall. During the ten days from the 24th onwards five thousand persons saw the exhibition. One room was a Soviet Room, others showed pictures of comrades who had sacrificed their lives for the cause.

The Indian Communist Party Fund Room gave statistics of the number of people who contributed. province by province, and their class origin.

The working class room showed the trade union and Party develop-

ment in the working class. A similar room was set aside for the Kisan Sabhas (peasant organizations) Student Federation, and Women's Association. Party strength in different provinces was shown by figures, charts, and photographs in other rooms. The exhibition was highly educational to all delegates and visitors.

The delegates meeting started May 26 and continued till midnight of the 31st. The main political resolution was moved by P. C. Joshi with a nine hour speech. Other resolutions included homage to our martyrs and greetings to the Red Army, the Indian Army, China and brother parties, and on the dissolution of the Comintern.

Para Joshi's main political speech characterized the Indian political situation as a national crisis, the result of two opposing policies, namely, the imperialist policy of defending India as a Colony and the All-India National Congress - Moslem League policies of refusing to defend the country until their demands are granted.

Summing up the war situation Joshi said the front remains dangerous. "The more Hitler is beaten in Europe, the more desperate Tojo must become. The Japanese militarists cannot sit on the fence. They must either advance to the domination of all Asia or bust. The danger to India therefore remains."

INTERNAL SITUATION

Joshi described the internal situation politically as one of acute food and production crisis. He compared the political demoralization of many patriots with the phenomenal growth of the Communist Party and concluded "the more the Party works out its policy, the more rapidly our nation will be taken out of its crisis. The harder party members work, the stronger will the party become as an instrument for solving the crisis, as a builder of national unity. Our confidence must come from our own achievements"

(Continued Tomorrow)

East Side Parade Marks CD Founding

The Lower East Side showed its unity Sunday. White and Negro, Jews and Catholics, Italians and Ukrainians all marched through First and Second Aves. in a parade which marked the second anniversary of the founding of civilian defense.

The Al-Raid Warden Service of the Ninth Precinct organized the affair, and many of the neighborhood organizations participated.

After the parade, in the short ceremony in front of St. Marks Church, at Second Ave. and 10th St., the United Nations song of Shostakovich rang out of the loud speakers, sung by the East Side Chorus. The crowd demanded more. "Today the Italian people want freedom from fascism and tyranny," announced the young soloist, Beale Bruno, as she gave the encore, "Garibaldi's Hymn," first sung when the Italian people fought for freedom years ago.

Officials said they hoped the successful demonstration would bring forward still more OGD volunteers. In addition to all branches of OGD, the parade included: Veterans of Foreign Wars; La Salle Academy; Jewish War Veterans; Ukrainian Red Cross; American Legion; Boy Scouts; American Nautical Service; Mt. Holy Redeemer Cadets; Army-Navy Union, Blasius Post.

Nazis Unable To Transplant Industries

LONDON, June 20 (UP).—Germany's efforts to move its heavy war industries from the bomb-battered Ruhr and Rhineland to the relative safety of eastern and southeastern Europe have proved almost a total failure, according to information reaching competent British Economic Quarters in recent days.

Faced with the threat of pulverization of one after another of their great armaments by British and American bombing, the Germans, during the past few years, sought to transfer as much of their war production facilities as possible to Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania.

Information reaching here, however, is that they succeeded in moving only an infinitesimal percentage of their war production facilities to those areas. Because of the difficulties in supplying coal, raw material, labor and transportation in the eastern areas it is believed the Germans have been compelled to abandon hopes of making any wholesale transfer of heavy industries on which Germany's continuance of full-scale warfare depends.

Parabombs for Japanese



The small white dots in the circle are U. S. parachute bombs hovering over Japanese positions at Lae in New Guinea. When these bombs are just above the ground they will explode and deal effectively with Japanese snipers.

Protest Arrest of Paraguay Unionists

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Council for Pan-American Democracy today called the attention of the President of Paraguay, Higinio Morinigo, now in this country to report of the repression of Paraguayan trade union leaders by circles connected with his government and urged him to reassure the American people on the democratic intentions of his government.

The Council welcomed Morinigo to this country, but pointed out that reports from many Latin American lands had revealed the existence of a widespread pro-Nazi group in Paraguay, misnamed the "War Front," which together with Paraguayan officials had instituted a reign of terror there.

Appealing in the name of "thousands of U. S. citizens, including many leading trade unionists," the Council's statement, signed by its chairman, Clifford T. McAvoy called for the restoration of democratic rights and the enlistment of full support of the Paraguayan people behind Morinigo's pro-United Nations policy.

APPEAL TO MORINIGO
Text of McAvoy's statement, addressed to the Waldorf Astoria, where the Paraguayan president is staying, follows in full: "Dear Mr. President: On behalf of the Council for Pan-American Democracy I am writing to welcome you to the United States and to express our appreciation for Paraguay's contribution to our joint war effort."

"It is an unfortunate fact that news reachings us by way of other Latin American republics pictures the present internal situation in Paraguay as inconsistent both with the country's anti-Axis foreign policy and your own speeches made in the United States."

"We are informed that the secret group of pro-Nazi terrorists, organized in the Frente de Guerra, has had the aid of certain police and government officials in its persecution of trade unionists and democratic leaders."

"We are further informed that the labor leaders Gilberto Torres, Pablo Franco, Frederico Martinez, Siegrid Kassel and Jose van Durek have been arrested and tortured, and that the same barbarous treatment has been given to Ignacio Corral, leader of the Maritime Union, to teachers and students."

"We understand that Marcos Fuster, who once worked for the German Legation in Asuncion and who was instrumental in organizing the War Front, is in complete charge of the police which carries out these Hitler-like persecutions of the Paraguayan people."

"In the name of thousands of United States citizens, including many leading trade unionists, we appeal to you, Mr. President, to restore democratic rights in Paraguay and enlist the full support of the Paraguayan people behind your war policy."

"We are confident that a statement reassuring the American people as to the democratic intentions of your government would, at this time, add much to inter-American friendship and the unity of the hemisphere."

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 20. The latest report of the "Paraguayan Commission for Democratic Aid," published here as President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay arrived in the United States gives new and terrible details of the anti-labor terror in Asuncion and other Paraguayan cities.

The Frente de Guerra (War Front), a secret group of pro-Nazi terrorists organized by the German embassy before Paraguay broke relations with the Axis, has launched a new offensive against the labor and democratic movement to prevent the formation of national anti-fascist unity, according to the Commission's report.

The labor leaders, Gilberto Torres, Pablo Franco, Frederico Martinez, Siegrid Kassel and Jose van Durek, arrested several weeks ago after a nationwide manhunt are being subjected to the classic torture of fascist-minded Latin American police. They are suspended head downward in a tub of water charged with electricity, and the power of the

current passing through the water is gradually stepped up until they lose consciousness. This is repeated at two-hour intervals for several days.

The same treatment has been administered to Ignacio Corral and two other officers of the illegal Maritime Workers Union in Concepcion. The torture was supervised by the head of the Concepcion City Council, a well known member of the "War Front."

The persecution of leaders of the Teachers Union and the student movement—as in other Latin American countries, the students have been in the front ranks of the battle against Nazi-fascism—is continuing.

When Alfredo Corta, a student at the University of Paraguay, protested the arrest of several fellow students, he was visited late at night by two masked men, brutally beaten and thrown into a filthy common cell in the Asuncion jail. When he regained consciousness, it was discovered that his skull was fractured.

The two masked men, the Commission for Democratic Aid charges, were Colonel Amancio Panpiglia, Paraguayan Minister of the Interior, and his secretary, Agustín Avila, formerly employed by the German embassy in Buenos Aires.

Unveil Flag for Polish Troops In USSR

The Slavic people of the whole world ought to be united in an unbreakable bond against the Nazis, Louis C. Karpinski, professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan and noted champion of Soviet-Polish friendship, told a rally in the Polish National Home, 21 St. Mark's Place, yesterday.

Such unity alone will preserve the liberty of the non-fascist part of the world, he said, and make it possible for millions of children to come into their rightful heritage. The Polish fighters against fascism, Professor Karpinski said, were fighting also for Czechoslovak, Ukrainian, Russian and all other children not enslaved by the fascists. They were fighting also, he declared, for such Negro children of this country as had never had a chance.

The rally was planned by the Women's Division of the Polish-American section, International Workers Order, further to strengthen American-Soviet-Polish friendship.

Highlights of the rally:

1. Unveiling of the flag which Polish-American women of New York and New Jersey will present to the Kosciuszko Division, Polish Army, in the Soviet Union.

2. Displaying of a letter to Polish troops on Soviet soil signed by thousands of Polish-American women throughout the United States.

Professor Karpinski, speaking of General Kosciuszko's association with Thomas Jefferson, referred to both men as great democrats. He stipulated in his will that his American estate be used for purchasing the freedom and paying for the education of Negro slaves.

Other speakers included Boleslaw Gebert, president of the Polish-American section, and Jadwiga Cegielska, president of the Philadelphia Lodge, Union of Polish-American Women. Mary Kowalski was chairman.

A colorful pageant Polish history completed the program.

Stop Congress 'Blitz' on Price Control!

Big Farm Groups Behind Attacks on OPA, Roll-Backs

By Mac Gordon

Behind the drive to wreck the President's price control program is a group of defeatists who have a record of association with fascist, pro-Axis groups in the United States.

This group of defeatists comprise the leadership of the "Big Four" farm groups in the nation.

Just as John L. Lewis uses his position as head of a powerful trade union to further his America First policies, so these leaders use their position to the same end.

And just as Lewis has a record of association with America First going back before the war, so have these leaders similar connections.

The "Big Four" farm organizations are the National Milk Producers Federation, the Federal Farm Bureau, the National Grange, and the National Council of Farm Cooperatives.

The overwhelming number of members of these organizations are patriotic Americans, working hard to win the war, and paying little attention to the activities of these leaders. In some places revolt has broken out against them.

DEFEATIST TIEUP

John Brandt, head of the Milk Producers Association, and Edward A. O'Neal, leader of the Farm Bureau, are closely associated with the arch-defeatist Chicago Tribune. Karl Smith, vice-president of the Farm Bureau and head of its "Inland" organization, is a particularly close pal of Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. Smith is generally considered the Farm Bureau boss.

Brandt is considered close to Alf Landon and Herbert Hoover, two of the leading powerhouses of the defeatist group that heads the Republican Party.

Hoover furnished the group with its ideological leadership.

Fred H. Sexauer, head of the powerful Dairywomen's League of New York, an affiliate of the Milk Producers Federation, was a member of Father Coughlin's Committee of the Nation.

Louis J. Taber, until recently Grand Master of the National Grange, a post he relinquished for many years, was a member of the America First Committee. His successor to the Grange post, Albert Goss, has followed closely in his, and in O'Neal's footsteps.

H. E. Babcock, until recently secretary of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, is now Governor Thomas E. Dewey's adviser on farm problems and head of the Governor's Emergency Food Committee, where he follows the line laid down by Hoover.

PRICE CONTROL WRECKERS

It is this group that furnishes the program and the leadership in the fight to wreck price control.

Price Control Parley Friday

The coalition of congressmen organized to support the President's price control program has called a conference in Washington of all labor and consumer groups in order to map the fight to retain and strengthen that program.

The conference will be held this Friday, June 25.

Painters Local Speeds 'Daily' Fund Drive

Every time members of Local 905 meet, they are going to have a chance to read and subscribe to the Daily Worker.

This AFL union of painters, decorators, paperhangers, affiliated to District Council 9, has set up a committee to sell the Daily Worker at all meetings.

The local got behind the Daily Worker drive officially after hearing Secretary-Treasurer Zupan report on the Daily Worker June 10 conference, to which he was a delegate.

Members were urged, also, to support the paper's financial campaign. As a starter, Brother Zupan, who came in with 90 subs during the last drive, pledged \$200 personally, \$100 in cash and 100 in subs. To start the ball rolling, he turned in 8 subs, and \$25.

Brother Zupan challenges any other trade union in his or any other union to match him. He says: "Local 905's most recent action was a telegram to President Roosevelt, condemning John L. Lewis, and urging veto of the Smith-Connally Bill. The advanced position of my union on the all important win-the-war issue is a direct result of the wide circulation of the Daily Worker, and The Worker among our union membership."

Jewish Unity Rally Tonight

An American Jewish Conference sponsored by the Brownsville District Committee of the International Workers Order, will be held tonight at the Temple Auditorium, Rochester Ave. near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

The meeting is slated to deal with Jewish unity, recent developments in the American Jewish Assembly, and other issues pertinent to the Jewish people's role in winning the war.

The Old Darning Needle



Lashing life nets to steel cables on the deck of a sub-huller used to be a man's job. But no more! Here are Vera Haddy and Mary Early of the U. S. Steel's Federal Shipyard at Port Newark, New Jersey, darning the nets. They sew nets fast by means of a waxed thread, plying a giant sailer's needle pushed with the help of the sailer's palm which is the seamen's thumb. The life saving net is to prevent men—wounded or felled by high seas—from being lost overboard.

Sen. George--A Man Of the Old South

WASHINGTON (FP).—Of all the poll-tax congressmen none is more courtly than Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia. He speaks in well rounded sentences, he uses polished and meaningless phrases. He delivers outrageous perversion of fact in rolling, statesmanlike tones. Unhurried, cool in his impeccably tailored summer suit, he said soothingly to me: "The sales tax is the easiest way for all of us to pay an increased tax—if we have to pay an increased tax."

He spoke of the President, and his voice had just the proper tone of respect, and yet with a certain folksiness. "You get a feeling, talking to these southern congressmen, that Washington is just a neighborhood affair, where naturally everyone who is anyone at all knows each other, Judge Hobbs, and Judge Smith, and Judge Cox (Sam Hobbs, Howard Smith and E. E. Cox to you) and Judge George, and nobody else outside the south is very important, except of course the real gentlemen from the north, mostly Republicans, who take a courageous position on something like the Smith-Connally bill."

It is a compact, pleasant little world. Pleasant, of course, so long as you can shut out Negroes and unions and radicals and the Bill of Rights and what is known in the South as riff-raff.

on their morale?" I asked.

"No, I don't think so," the Senator replied, easily. "There has been a great deal of misrepresentation about the sales tax. I take a realistic view. I say it will be necessary if we're to raise any considerable sum by taxes. The President said we should have \$16 billion additional in either taxes or savings. But unless the administration favored a sales tax it would not pass congress. Therefore I would not advocate it, if the President opposes it."

"But I don't understand," I said. "I thought the President and the treasury clearly opposed the 75 percent Ruml tax plan, but congress just passed it."

He then went into an involved explanation on how the President favored certain phases of the bill. Asked directly if he would oppose a sales tax if the President did, he replied: "I said I would not advocate it unless the administration asks for it. I would not assume the burden of carrying it through without the endorsement of the administration. If it came to a vote I might support it, but it would be entirely a matter of whether I believed it better than any other suggested measure."

Detroit Tells Congress This Week: Grant Subsidies for Roll-Back Prices

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 20.—Through the initiative of labor, Detroit civic, labor, church, youth, fraternal, nationally and consumer organizations have organized a "Tell It to Congress week," starting today.

The purpose is to get the entire city to send postcards to congressmen to demand a "Tell It to Congress" week. The war has entered its crucial stage.

The United Nations are girding their common strength for the imminent onslaught upon Hitler's European fortress.

The helpless victims of fascism look hopefully to the United Nations for liberation from brutal Nazi oppression—from their own Quilings and appeasers.

The hour calls for unprecedented national exertion to be achieved only through the common effort of ALL the people.

Yet at this perilous, decisive moment, there has arisen in Congress a powerful clique which threatens to undermine and destroy the unity of the American people. It includes such congressmen and Senators as Hobbs, Smith, Dies, Cox, Fish, Hoffman, Bilbo, Connally and O'Daniel.

This Congressional clique filibusters against the abolition of the poll tax which denies the right to vote to 10 million whites and Negroes in the South.

It not only spurns labor's efforts

to assume and discharge its rightful role and responsibility in the face of the common danger, but it seeks to impose shackles on labor unions and to deprive workers of their democratic rights.

It undermines every effort to end the shameful discrimination against the Negro people in war industries, in public housing, and in the armed forces.

It engages in withering attacks against government employees and officials in vital war agencies who are sincerely devoted to the public cause and the cause of victory, because of their religion, national origin or political beliefs, or simply because they have been actively anti-fascist.

It seeks to undermine our domestic economy and bring about disastrous inflation by refusing subsidies which alone can bring about a roll-back of prices, and by refusing to grant sufficient appropriations to OPA to enforce price ceilings.

It denies appropriations to the Farm Security Administration which is today the principal means of increasing food production.

This clique, small in number, nevertheless has seized the initiative in Congress and now pretends to speak for the majority of the American people whose interests it would betray.

The danger must be met—Now. The voice of democratic America must be heard in the halls of Congress—to silence this clique—to give courage and strength to Congressmen and Senators who may weaken or lose heart—to place the people's will behind the four freedoms of President Roosevelt.

This is not alone our fight but a part of the larger struggle in which men are dying throughout the world. We will have failed in our duty unless we make democracy function effectively at home in support of their sacrifices.

Tens of thousands of personally

signed cards pouring in on our Congressmen and Senators during "Tell It to Congress" week will make it clear to them that the people demand a victory program and expect them to stand up and fight for it.

The Issues On Which to Write to Congress.

The following issues are suggested as issues which have immediate importance in Congress today. There are of course many other issues which are important and upon which organizations and individuals should write to Congress. The important thing, however, is for the people to let their representatives know that they are thinking of these issues and that they have opinions to express. Only in this way will the representatives truly express the peoples will.

1—Roll Back the Prices. On April 8, 1943 President Roosevelt promised that the prices would be rolled back to September, 1942. In order to make good the President's pledge, Congress must do two things:

(a) It must grant subsidies to pay to producers, distributors and retailers the losses involved in a roll-back.

(b) It must appropriate adequate funds to the OPA to enforce rationing and price ceilings.

So far Congress has refused to do either.

Action: Write your Congressman or Senators, or both.

2—Abolish the Poll-Tax. Action: Write your Senators to vote against a filibuster and for the anti-poll tax bill.

3—Speed Production—Stop the Anti-Labor Bills. Organized labor represents the strongest bulwark of the people against fascism. Because organized labor hates fascism, it completely supports the war against the fascist Axis and constantly seeks means of overcoming obstacles to an early and unconditional victory.

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DEMOCRACY LAUGHS AT FASCISM AT STAGE DOOR CANTEEN



Democracy at work, war and play. That's the credo of the American Theatre Wing, sponsors of the Stage Door Canteen. These pictures spike the America First, fifth column inspired rumor that SDC discriminates against Negroes in the armed forces.

Throughout the length and breadth of America, wherever the American Theatre Wing has made the going a little easier for the armed forces through recreation centers, Axis originated propaganda that the American people are

divided, has been exposed as a lie. With a loud voice, and their finger pointing, the American Theatre Wing says, "Look! The American boys who are driving on to victory, are one!"

There's an important undertone in these pictures in the canteen in which they were taken. As Negro and white fraternize here, as they join together in play, and "give-out" with the energy and optimism of free people, their laughter shouts defiance at the forces of reaction which would crush them. Their happiness blots out the gutteral rope cries of the

KKK, of the Dies'. As they play together, they want to work together, to fight together.

Their happiness is the exorcising hatred of discrimination and Jim-crow.

And here they are in pictures. (1) Seated at the table left to right, are Victor (Sen Young), Hollywood actor, who appeared in Warner's "Across the Pacific." Before the war, he starred in Charlie Chan pictures; Claudell Brown, hostess, Sergeant Woody Cain, Sergeant Gentile Harvard, (no name), and Blanch Collins Perry, junior hostess.

Second picture, left to right, Janet Weng, defense worker and Canteen Junior hostess with Corporal J. Schechter, medical researcher before the war.

Third picture, left, Blanch Collins Perry, actress, dancing with a Negro Sergeant.

A good number of the names have been left out. . . they aren't important. But the people are. They're real people. Solid people who put thumbs down on bigotry. And they are out to build America. . . in war. . . play. . . and work.

Stage Door Canteen Opens Doors Wide to Negroes

By David Platt

Negro members of the armed forces are particularly welcome at the American Theatre Wing's Stage Door Canteen, Blanch Collins Perry, one of the Canteen Junior hostesses told the Daily Worker the other day.

The Stage Door Canteen is located in the old Shubert Theatre at 229 West 44th St., New York City, a few steps off Broadway.

"We want them to come up as

often as they can. They will always find a very friendly reception awaiting them. The Stage Door Canteen does not discriminate against anyone on account of his color. Negroes have come up and they have had a swell time, but not nearly enough of them. We want to see more of them. We are all in this war together and anything that your paper can do to spread the word around that Negro soldiers and sailors are welcome will be appreciated."

IT IS LIKE HOME

Miss Perry invited us up to take pictures and to talk to the men. It was our first visit to the famous Canteen which Hollywood will soon glamourize in a movie by the same name. We were immediately impressed with the warmth of the place and the hospitality. There didn't seem to be anybody in charge and yet everything was beautifully organized. The place was jammed with little space to move but who cared. It was home. The walls were gaily decorated with paintings, one of them by my friend Howard Bay. I noticed a line in front of a sign marked "milk." Next to it another placard "take all you

want, but eat all you take. Don't waste food." No liquor, but the food and soft drinks were on the house, as much of it as you could handle.

Quite a number of fine looking Negro soldiers were there. They all were enjoying themselves immensely. It was like a big United Nations party of Negro, white, Canadian, Dutch, Australian, English, French, American. A very friendly and fine spirit between Negro and white. Full equality prevailed and that's the way it should be. Hitler wants it to be different. Take a look at his work the other day in Beaumont, Texas.

We stopped in front of one of the tables. Shook hands with Sgt. Sen Young, well known Japanese-American actor who had a leading role in Warner's "Across the Pacific" and played in many of the "Charlie Chan" pictures. With him was a charming Negro hostess, Pete the Daily Worker photographer got interesting pictures of the group chatting, smoking, drinking. You'll find it on this page.

THIRD VISIT

Got into conversation with a Negro Sergeant whose name was

Robert Andrew Armstrong. Sgt. Armstrong gave out with a smile brighter than all the lights on Broadway when we asked him how he liked the Canteen. "My third visit. Sure love it, always do. Always feel at home." Armstrong was a student in Louisiana before joining the army. We were on the verge of asking him whether he had seen any good movies recently, Mission to Moscow for example, when a voice from around stage burst forth with "well boys what will it be, Bach or boogie-woogie." As opinion was about divided, the performer, to appease both factions, boogie-woogie Bach and they ate it up and cried for more.

Sat down with Sgt. Ernest Davis, a cabinet maker before the war. His second time here. "Like it better than ever." "Some day," he said, "we may have this sort of hospitality in Alabama." Just then a couple of adagio dancers hopped in to do their bit to the enormous delight of the men, interrupting our little talk. After the applause died down and the dancers went out as silently as they came in, I learned that Davis is quite a discerning

movie fan. He had high praise for Kenneth Spencer's performance in "Bataan" and enjoyed Ben Carter's role in "Crash Dive." "No I have not seen Mission to Moscow."

JIM CROW GETS POKED

Butt-holing Private Irving Silverman, an ex-retailer now in the field artillery division of the army, found he had just come out of the hospital after flirting with death for thirteen weeks as a result of a head-on collision of two jeeps. "Had a narrow escape, but the Canteen cheers me up," he said. Silverman was glad to see so many Negro soldiers here. "Makes you feel good. Negroes are a big part of America. To discriminate against them hurt what we're fighting for. The Stage Door gave old Jimcrow a poke in the eye when they made no rule against the black man."

Met lovely Janet Weng, Negro defense worker on army base, a Junior hostess at the Canteen who informed us that there are over two hundred Negro hostesses working at the Canteen. Very Happy to hear it.

At the door, Miss Perry, our gracious guide, an actress who appeared in such important plays as "Cradle Will Rock" and "Life and Death of an American," assured us that the Stage Door Canteen is ready to cooperate with such canteens as the Harlem Canteen for the overthrow of Jim Crow.

"We are trying to arrange to have the Harlem Canteen send Negro soldiers down to the Stage Door and we in turn will be only too happy to recommend that members of the armed forces go to the Harlem Canteen to be entertained by those fine people up there," said Miss Perry.

This, we observed in parting, is the right road to greater democracy for both Negro and white.

One Out of Six Are Women

For every nine men working in the yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine, there is one woman who, in many cases, is "doing a man's job," according to the War Manpower Commission.

Ten per cent of the more than 26,000 workers in the yards are women. Many of them are in the offices, but most are riveters and welders or doing jobs it was once taken for granted only a man could do.

Before the end of the year the management expects to have on its payroll many more women. Even now many women are "job instructors."

The yard is under union contract with the I.U.M.S.W.A., CIO.

LaGuardia Asks for Subsidies

Mayor F. H. La Guardia has called on the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate to provide a subsidy for food production in order to roll back prices. This was revealed in the Mayor's broadcast yesterday over WNYC.

Writing under the seal of the City of New York, "Office of the Mayor," directly to the Senate Committee, the Mayor warned that the situation is critical, and said, "We are in for a lot of trouble if we do not act at once."

"The government must provide to pay the differential between the actual cost of production and the ceiling price fixed. If that is not done before long, and I mean within the next few days, the food situation will become increasingly

Royal Navy Wins Convoy Battle

LONDON, June 20 (UP).—British warships and aircraft sank two U-Boats, probably destroyed three more and may have damaged others in defending valuable convoys against one of the war's fiercest submarine attacks in a five-day battle that raged over hundreds of miles last month, it was announced tonight.

Ninety-seven per cent of the convoys were brought safely to port, a joint communiqué issued by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry said, demonstrating the superiority of air and sea cooperation over the U-boat menace in the Atlantic.

Dubinsky Fights War Unity in ALP

By S. W. Gerson

Throughout the whole labor movement—in fact, throughout all patriotic America—there moves the irresistible tide for unity behind the war effort.

This was expressed most dramatically in the recent joint declaration of the heads of the three great labor organizations, AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, against the Smith-Connally Bill. There is the growing feeling that labor has a special responsibility in securing the home front and solidifying it behind the Commander-in-Chief, so that the battle-lines may advance ever more steadily towards Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Unfortunately, however, there are still persons who dedicate themselves to fighting this growing unity. A case in point is David Dubinsky and the small clique around him in the state leadership of the American Labor Party.

Despite all impulses towards unity in the labor and progressive movement of New York State, a key state in the crucial 1944 elections, Dubinsky and his friends in top circles of the ALP seek to maintain a narrow, factional control of that organization on the basis of policies which are more and more clearly expressive of an anti-Roosevelt, anti-war trend.

OPPOSITION GROWS

True, Mr. Dubinsky is beginning to meet opposition even in right-wing circles, as witness the recent statement of Max Zaritsky, president of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, AFL. In flat contradiction to Dubinsky, who served as go-between in the negotiations between John L. Lewis and the AFL Executive Council for the readmission of Lewis and the United Mine Workers into the Federation.

Within his own union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Mr. Dubinsky is finding

differences of opinion not only among the rank and file, but also in his own executive board.

But Dubinsky and his group are desperately determined to prevent a united American Labor Party. Their chief struggle today is against unity of all progressive and pro-war forces. There is a steady flow of factional literature in Dubinsky circles on the coming August 10th primaries within the American Labor Party, all of it set to one tune—the Berlin melody of anti-Communism. The words vary slightly, but the motif in every case is the same—red-baiting.

ROSE DOUBLE-TALK

Mr. Alex Rose, State Secretary of the American Labor Party, set the keynote for some of this material when he said on May 15 "that the Russian people today may well be thankful that there was only one Vito Marcantonio in our Congress." It is difficult to determine exactly how Mr. Rose took his Gallup poll of the fighting Russian people, but his statement would seem to contradict other declarations that Mr. Marcantonio and his progressive friends in the American Labor Party are "stooges of Moscow."

Mr. Rose cannot have it both ways. If Marcantonio is a "stooge of Moscow," then apparently the Russian people ought to like him and be a little "thankful" for him. If, on the other hand, the Russian people, according to the Gallup-Rose poll, are not thankful for Representative Marcantonio, then clearly he is not their representative in the American Labor Party. One or the other of Mr. Rose's arguments must be discarded.

For our part we can reject both and discuss the issue on its merits. Representative Marcantonio, as the record will show, always supported the fight for collective security, for collective action against the fascist aggressors. Had the foreign policy suggested by Mr. Marcantonio been followed there might

perhaps have been no war today and the fascist aggressors crushed, instead of nurtured by the anti-democratic and anti-Soviet Cliveden set in England and their prototypes in France and the United States.

GETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Other literature distributed by the Dubinsky forces is of a piece with the Rose statement. One such mimeographed circular comes to hand. It is issued by the Women's Division of the so-called Liberal and Labor Committee to Safeguard the American Labor Party. The circular states:

"The Communists are a very small minority but they get out 100 per cent strong on Primary Day in an effort to steal the party from us."

Let us get the record straight. The Communist Party has its own political party. It is not interested in stealing anyone else's party. It does not want leadership of the American Labor Party. It does not seek "control" of the American Labor Party. In fact, it specifically repudiates the notion of "control" of labor organizations.

The Communist Party is interested in the working unity of all labor and civic organizations behind the Commander-in-Chief. It is interested in unity—unity to further the war effort, the speedy invasion of Europe, the strengthened collaboration of the United Nations, and especially the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

No, it is not with the Communist Party that Dubinsky and his clique have to contend.

Their argument is with the whole great section of the American Labor Party which is neither "right" nor "left," but wants one thing above all—to win the war over the Nazi aggressor in the shortest possible time. Dubinsky's quarrel is with Zaritsky, who opposes the anti-Roosevelt, anti-war — and

therefore pro-Hitler—line of John L. Lewis and everybody who helps John L. Lewis. Dubinsky's quarrel is with all other progressive forces in the labor movement who oppose Lewis and now look upon Dubinsky with suspicion for playing the role of a stooge for Lewis.

Dubinsky's quarrel is with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, led by Sidney Hillman, who are out of the American Labor Party, and who in contradiction to Dubinsky, unreservedly support the President and his win-the-war policies.

Dubinsky's quarrel is with the great unions of the CIO in New York—Transport, Marine, Furrier, Office, etc.—which have been effectively kept out of participation in the life of the American Labor Party, along with the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

It is with the genuine unreserved New Dealers who suspect Dubinsky's flirtations with the Republican Thomas E. Dewey, disciple of Herbert Hoover, and his admitted alliance with the reactionary Republican John L. Lewis, that Dubinsky has a quarrel.

It is with the masses of people who object to Dubinsky's support of the reactionary Polish government-in-exile that he has a quarrel. His argument is with those who condemn his attempts to utilize the Alter-Ehrlich provocation to discredit our great Soviet ally. His quarrel is with those who condemn his slander against the epic motion picture, "Mission to Moscow."

Dubinsky's quarrel, in short, is not with the Communist Party—although he would like nothing better than to narrow it down to that—but with the great masses of New Yorkers, including the bulk of the 200,000 enrolled ALP members, who support the war and who support President Roosevelt and who want to see unity internationally, nationally and locally.

That is the real issue, not the "left-right" fight of yesterday.

EXCLUSIVE OFFER For READERS of DAILY WORKER!

SAVE 25% On This Heat-Resisting 16-Pc. OVENGLASS ENSEMBLE

CLIP THE COUPON TODAY

SEE WHAT YOU COOK

1.98 Plus Sales Tax

Plus 14 Consecutive Coupons

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO to own this attractive, useful 16-Pc. OVENGLASS SET is to clip 14 consecutive coupons printed in the Daily Worker and The Worker everyday. Add \$1.98 plus sales tax and bring to the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C. Due to war limitations on shipping, this offer is confined to New York City only! Save yourself mailing costs by calling personally for your set!

Start Today! Clip and Save The Coupon Below!

COOK-BAKE-AND SERVE ALL IN THE SAME DISH

2 Qt. CASSEROLE with COVER
1 1/2 Qt. CASSEROLE with COVER
8 1/2 in. PIE PLATE
9 1/2 in. PIE PLATE
8 CUSTARD CUPS
DEEP-DISH LOAF PAN
UTILITY TRAY

OVENGLASS COUPON No. 1

Clip 14 consecutive coupons and bring them with \$1.98 plus sales tax to the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C. You'll save 25% on this useful 16-Pc. OVENGLASS SET!

For mail orders add shipping costs as indicated.

MAIL ORDER! Send \$1.98 plus cost of shipping and this 16-Pc. Set will be mailed to you! Manhattan & Bronx—25c incl. Insurance Brooklyn, Queens, S. I.—30c incl. Insurance

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER TO GUARANTEE GETTING YOUR COUPONS DAILY!

Labor Sentiment Increases Against Lewis Strike

AFL, CIO Unions Ask Connally Veto

CHICAGO, June 20.—Acting in behalf of 5,000 members of Typographical Union Local 16, President Thomas Canty appealed to President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally Bill assuming him that Lewis in no way expresses the position of labor.

Mr. Canty appealed to all chapters of Local 16 to join in a similar appeal to the President. He wrote:

"We feel that this legislation was passed in the hysteria occasioned by the activities of John L. Lewis, who twice caused the miners to go on strike, thereby jeopardizing national production, but we feel that the whole labor movement, which by no means countenances these activities and which has faithfully observed its no-strike pledge, should not be made responsible for the actions of one union misleader."

"In the name of 5,000 members, therefore, belonging to the oldest and most democratic union in Chicago, with an enviable record of 10 per cent of our members in the armed service, we beseech you to veto this piece of dangerous and pernicious legislation."

JERSEY CITY, June 20.—A joint delegation to appeal to President Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally Bill will be the first act tomorrow of the joint CIO-AFL Labor Victory Committee of Hudson County.

Joseph Quinn, president of the AFL's Central Labor Union of Hudson County, announced that the following are going to Washington in addition to himself: Robert F. Lynch, president of the Building Trades and James McLaughlin, chairman of the executive board of the CIO; Ernest Thomson, first vice president of the CIO's Council and President of Local 446 United Electrical; Walter Yerkes, executive board member and Don Lawder, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, both the latter also shop stewards of Local 16 shipyard workers. The six will be joined by John Conlin, international vice-president of the teamsters now at Washington.

A joint statement carried by the delegation strongly reaffirms the no-strike pledge.

BOSTON AFL ASKS VETO (Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 18.—Reaffirming its unconditional pledge of no strike in wartime, the Boston Central Labor Union, AFL, asked President Roosevelt at his last meeting to veto the Smith-Connally bill as harmful to labor and voted to ask each Representative and Senator from Boston districts to back the anti-poll tax bill.

WILL DISRUPT OUTPUT, SAYS B'KLYN REVEREND (Special to the Daily Worker)

The Smith-Connally bill will bring about the disruption of the whole production front," said the Rev. William H. Melish, chairman of the Brooklyn Non-Partisan Conference on Legislation in Wartime, in a letter to President Roosevelt. The bill "will encourage strikes, not production," said a wire which Samuel Rosenberg, executive secretary of the New York Chapter of the Lawyers' Guild, sent to President Roosevelt by instruction of the chapter's regular membership meeting.

And the members of Crew K, Optical Research, Inc., Wholesale and

NMU Official Answers UAW Local on Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, June 20.—A strike isn't just the affair of workers in the plant where it takes place—it's the concern of every patriotic American.

That message went out from E. J. Cunningham, agent of the Detroit Branch of the National Maritime Union, to Dodge Local 3 of the United Auto Workers, CIO, which took offense because the men who deliver the goods urged Chrysler strikers to return to their jobs some weeks ago. Local 3 had written the NMU complaining that the NMU statement was "unwarranted interference in the affairs of the UAW-CIO."

"When war was declared we pledged to the President of the United States and to the American people that there would be no strikes for the duration," Cunningham replied to their complaint.

"I am proud to say that the NMU has never betrayed its pledge. The American seamen are facing death at every moment on the high seas to deliver war materials and supplies to the battlefield. Almost five thousand have already made the supreme sacrifice to protect your right to strike. We will not betray that trust."

"As for the main intent of your resolution—that Local 3 UAW is capable of taking care of its own business 'without outside interference,' I certainly agree. But when Dodge Local 3 lies up production of war materials and jeopardizes our country's war effort, it ceases to be the concern of Local 3 alone—or of the UAW alone—and becomes the concern of every member of the CIO and every patriotic American."

"The conduct of the business of your local is your own affair. But when the production of war materials is interrupted by any group, particularly at a time when great offensive operations are imminent, organized labor throughout the country must speak out and reaffirm the pledge they took when Pearl Harbor was attacked."

REPUDEATE LEWIS (Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 18.—Appealing for a veto of the Smith-Connally bill, the Illinois-Wisconsin district council of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union told President Roosevelt that "we . . . repudiate John L. Lewis and Lewisism; we reiterate our no-strike pledge; we reaffirm our support of the win-the-war policies of your Administration and we repeat our flow of production."

The message was signed by Abe Feinblatt, district director.

What One Local Thinks of Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JOHNSTOWN Pa., June 20.—The Jamestown local of the United Mine Workers, speaking for a thousand miners, has denounced strikes in wartime. "Strikes in the mines 'help Hitler to defeat our country' says a resolution this local has sent to the National Labor Board."

Their declaration calls on the UMW policy committee to deal with the board and asks the board to "set a minimum wage rate and use its powers to enforce its decision on both parties."

Warehouse Workers' Union, Local 65, wired President Roosevelt that "this bill serves the interest of Hitler." Wires to President, Philip Murray, CIO, and William Green, AFL, gave support to their veto demands. And Crew K told Green that "John L. Lewis speaks for no section of American labor."

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To Our Fellow Workers -- The Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

their duty lies, a powerful clique of conspirators—Woll, Hutcheson and Dubinsky—are working with Lewis to provoke a strike and bring Lewis into the AFL. These maneuvers must be defeated by the membership.

We hope the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods who on Friday made a united appeal for a veto of the Connally-Smith bill, will jointly urge the miners to remain at work and to give full support to the miners' demands. Labor should renew its pledge to the country by making clear that it will stand by the Commander-in-Chief in whatever steps may be needed to stop the Lewis insurrection against the government and the war.

America is in danger! America cannot win the war on the battlefield if it loses the equally important war on the home front. Miners: Reject Lewis and stand by your country! American labor: Back your Commander-in-Chief against the foe within as well as the enemy without. Hold the home front to win the war!

SOWING THE WIND AND REAPING — 7



One of the cartoons illustrating the editorial of President Max Zaritsky in the Hat Worker, appealing against admission of Lewis into the AFL. The quotation under it, is from the comments of William Green to newspapermen when they asked him what he thinks of the Lewis application.

Hat Union Calls Lewis 'Fifth-Column Tory'

With three cartoons to emphasize its point the editorial in the current issue of the Hat Worker, official organ of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, warns that John L. Lewis and "Big Bill" of the carpenters, are "the Tories' fifth column in the labor movement."

The President of the union is Max Zaritsky.

The editorial spread over the two center two center pages of the tabloid magazine, refutes the arguments advanced by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in favor of admitting Lewis into AFL ranks.

It then declares under the caption "The Tories' Fifth Column in the Labor Movement": "It is significant that the man who did the inside job for Lewis within the Federation is his one-time foe, William Hutcheson. The latter is the labor front man for the most benighted section of the Republican Party. Divided as the two may have been before, they are now united in alliance with Tory Republicanism."

FRONTAL ATTACK

"Big things are afoot in political circles. Already the political parties and the various groupings within the parties are lining up their forces. The present Republican Party leadership, by all odds the most reactionary and ignorant since Harding's day, would like to break up the solid support labor has given to the New Deal. The Tory Republicans, supported by Southern Democrats until now have tried to weaken this support by a frontal attack, by a campaign of calumny in the press against labor, by fulminating against labor on the radio, by proposing and passing legislation to cripple labor and to brand it as an outlaw."

"Now reactionary Republicanism moves for a flank attack and for an attack, if possible, from inside labor's own lines. They would like nothing better than to plant a Fifth Column inside labor's beleaguered fortress. Hutcheson and Lewis, they hope, will form their Fifth Column inside the Federation. Big Bill and Big John can deliver the AFL to them, they think."

"Will they succeed? Can the two imagine that they can convert any labor man to the philosophy, if such it can be called, of reactionary Republicanism? It does not matter to Big Bill and Big John or to the Republican party hacks. If they can break off at least a splinter from labor's support of the New Deal, they will count it so much to the good. If they can at least create a diversion inside labor's ranks, they will consider it a gain. And if they succeed in wrecking and defeating the New Deal, Big Bill will consider it victory and Big John, vengeance indeed."

A SORRY DAY

WLB Approves Incentive Pay in News Firm

The Regional War Labor Board has approved an incentive plan for 502 employees of the United News Company in a ruling which opens the way for applications of this wage-boosting principle to all retail, distributive and white collar employees generally.

The United News Co. workers get wages ranging from \$2 to \$26 a week, under the decision, won by Book and Magazine Union, Local 16 of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO.

The award, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1943, is based on increased production, reclassification, incentives and elimination of sub-standard pays and maladjustments.

The precedent-setting feature of the ruling, unanimously approved by the regional board, is that it applies the principle of incentive pay to a distributive industry. Raises given the news-stand workers under this head, according to Aaron Schneider, union director of organization, were based on recognition of stepped up volume of sales and on greater work loads handled by individuals due to reduced personnel.

This means that retail employees, unions, for example, that can establish evidence of increased volume of sales or can show that a smaller number of workers are handling a greater amount of work than before could qualify for wage adjustments on that score.

The Union News Co. award is based on an arbitration handed down by Aaron L. Solomon. The workers affected are employed at terminal newsstands in New York City, Long Island, Westchester, up to Harmon, Jersey City and river points.

"This completely repudiates the position taken by John L. Lewis," Schneider commented. "It proves that the grievances and problems of the workers can be settled satisfactorily within the framework of the economic stabilization orders of the War Labor Board and that the board is a help, not a hindrance, to settlement."

The decision provides for a review of classifications twice a year and upward revision of earnings if there has been increased production.

PHILADELPHIA TO HAIL RUSSIA

PHILADELPHIA.—The banner across Broad Street says "Tribute to Russia. Convention Hall, June 22." The banner stretches from the Bellevue-Stratford to the Ritz-Carlton, and waves toward City Hall, in the heart of Philadelphia. The response is coming from every nook and corner, and every walk of life in this war production area.

The Republican Mayor has proclaimed the day. Leading Democrats, AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhood leaders; heads of government agencies; Army and Navy officials; rank and file soldiers and workers; Negro Methodist and Baptist ministers; Jews and Gentiles, all are turning out in the greatest display of unity this city has seen in years.

"The Negro people will continue to support the Roosevelt administration," the Committee's message to the President concludes, "and in the very prosecution of the people's war they shall continue to move forward to greater freedom."

C. P. Statement On Coal Strike

With a threat of a new coal strike hanging over the nation, the Daily Worker reprints the statement issued by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Earl Browder, secretary, on the occasion of the June 2 stoppage.

"The whole working class and its trade union movement will uphold the Commander-in-Chief in whatever steps may be necessary to insure uninterrupted production and orderly labor relations" in the latest coal crisis provoked by John L. Lewis, declares a statement issued yesterday by the National Committee of the Communist Party, signed by William Z. Foster, chairman, and Earl Browder, general secretary. The full statement follows:

At the most critical moment of the war, John L. Lewis has again brought the nation's miners out on strike.

This action is taken in defiance of the forceful reiteration of Labor's no-strike policy by all the most responsible leaders of the labor movement. It is taken in the face of Government guarantees to the miners that their just claims will be protected. It is taken at a moment designed by Lewis to throw chaos into the whole labor movement, and into the nation's war effort.

Lewis is trying to assume a veto power over U. S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the Government.

The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis.

The miners must return to work immediately.

It has become obvious that from the side of the coal operators there is the same indifference or hostility to the nation's interests that is displayed by John L. Lewis and lieutenants.

An end must be put to the pretense that "collective bargaining" is being conducted between them, when both are doing everything to make agreement more difficult or impossible.

The War Labor Board itself must directly assume the task of fixing wages and working conditions for the mines, under government operation, until the mine workers' union is able to establish a leadership responsible to them, to the whole labor movement, and to the country and its Government.

Nothing can be allowed to sabotage victory in the war. This is Labor's war. The whole working class and its trade union movement will uphold the Commander-in-Chief in whatever steps may be necessary to insure uninterrupted production and orderly labor relations.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A. WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman, EARL BROWDER, General Secretary.

Dep't Store Removes Chauvinistic Display

June 22 Rally At U.S.-Soviet War Exhibit

A window display which Local 3, Department Store Employees Union, CIO, thought was anti-labor and an insult to peoples with a lower economic and social development than that enjoyed in America, has been removed from a window of Bloomingdale's department store, 50th St. and Lexington Ave.

The display consisted of a glass barrel filled with five-and-ten cent store and theatrical "jewelry" and odds and ends of trinkets, accompanied by a placard asking for gifts of the stuff. The placard read:

"Give your old costume jewelry for United States soldiers to barter with South Sea Islanders. Natives won't work for money, but will when bright baubles are offered as reward. Baubles for Buddies to Barter" sponsored by the Twelfth Night Club, Inc. Drop your contributions in the bauble barrel."

ALL ENTITLED TO WAGES Samuel Lewis, business agent of Local 3, having viewed the display and the placard and called them "disgraceful," got in touch with David Frontenthal, vice president of Bloomingdale's. He told the department store official that it was "contrary to everything we're fighting for today" and asked that it be taken out.

The display was in a corner of a window which was being used for the sale of United States war bonds.

"All working people are entitled to wages, whether they be South Sea Islanders or citizens of the United States," Mr. Lewis told the official, adding that the United Nations comprised all peoples and that they all expected equal treatment as a result of this fight against fascism.

It was learned from the company's publicity department, which prepared the display, that a number of persons had phoned in protests against it. The department store's position was that "no harm was meant" and that "we're not to blame if the South Sea Islanders won't work for money."

The union reported that it is not the function of the United States Army to exploit a people's social and economic backwardness. The whole idea, the Union pointed out, was contrary to the labor policy of the present national administration.

Lewis Scabs on General Strike of World's Miners Against the Axis

By George Morris

John L. Lewis, in spearheading the thrusts of reaction against the war effort has violated an age-long progressive tradition of mine workers throughout the world.

There isn't a country whose labor movement's history doesn't shine with the pioneering efforts of mine workers towards progress. Ironically, the United Mine Workers has ties with the mine workers of the entire world through an international federation. But Lewis has disgraced this tie. He has deprived America's miners from an opportunity of giving their full effort in the greatest strike of all—the world-wide strike to smash the Axis. All the other mine unions in the world are in this great strike against Hitler. Neither their leaders nor members will understand why American miners, who should be supplying war needs at a maximum, are now on strike. They will actually view this walkout as scabbing on the real strike that is in progress.

If you think this is overstating the case, think back to October 1942, when miners and steel work-

ers of the tiny occupied country of Luxembourg came out in a general strike against Hitler's annexation of their country. Some of us safe and sound in America may say it was suicide for them to do it. But they did it and they tied up some vital enterprises. Some of their leaders were executed later. Large numbers were deported to Germany into slavery.

As the New York Times reported on Nov. 17, a large number of high school girls, daughters of striking miners and steel workers, were deported to Germany—simply rounded up and shipped. Their parents were later informed of the deed and told that they would not even be able to correspond with them.

A Luxembourg miner as he slaves for Hitler at the point of a gun still hopes to hear some day of his daughter, reads of the American coal strike and Berlin's glowing plaudits to Lewis as recently expressed in the Voelkische Beobachter. He probably wonders whether the coal miners of America are scabbing on the workers of Europe. He wonders if the coal mine here realizes what Hitlerism means. He

pictures goose-stepping brutes marching into a high school at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or Charleston, West Va., or West Frankfort, Ill., or Harlan, Ky. They seize the daughters of mine workers and ship them off to forced labor. He wonders if they actually picture Hitlerism in that light.

Of course, he probably doesn't know that the miners are under the thumb of a dictator of their own who is now rendering valuable service to the slave of Europe. The thoughts of the Luxembourg miners could be multiplied by the millions among the coal or iron miners of Poland, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and even of Germany. The mine organizations of all those countries resisted as long as it was possible, and their numbers continue to resist the very masters who today praise Lewis.

The union of the British miners is the front rank win-the-war organization of the country. America's contrast is indeed, a sad one compared to Britain's coal picture. After all, there is hardly a local of the UMWA that doesn't have at least the one old timer who started

in the pits of Britain. The friendship between the two unions has run for decades. Many problems, as their very language and traditions, are common. Nevertheless, Lewis will it that the two should cross purposes.

The sentiment of the Soviet miners, whose war effort finds no parallel in this war, has been expressed in a number of recent statements of Soviet labor leaders. They are appalled and express what the Luxembourg miner would like to say, if he only could.

As a matter of fact, the very composition of the mine union here runs counter to Lewis' program. A great percentage are men who originate in Poland, the Ukraine, Slovakia, France, Belgium, Lithuania—the very lands that the Nazis ravaged and enslaved.

The miners couldn't possibly have anything in common with Lewis' fifth column program, but for years they have been terrorized into the belief that the power of Lewis is above even the government's. Once they break with that thought they too will join the great strike of the miners of the whole world—the strike against Hitler.

Asks Further Strengthening Of FEPC

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Further strengthening and support of the Fair Employment Practices Committee has been urged in a resolution to President Roosevelt by the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, the group which has been leading the fight for Negro bus and street car operators in Washington.

The Committee charges that the "so-called National Negro Council, paper organization of Edgar G. Brown . . . is doing Hitler's business," in proposing that FEPC be disbanded.

"The Negro people will continue to support the Roosevelt administration," the Committee's message to the President concludes, "and in the very prosecution of the people's war they shall continue to move forward to greater freedom."

Philadelphia To Hail Russia

PHILADELPHIA.—The banner across Broad Street says "Tribute to Russia. Convention Hall, June 22." The banner stretches from the Bellevue-Stratford to the Ritz-Carlton, and waves toward City Hall, in the heart of Philadelphia. The response is coming from every nook and corner, and every walk of life in this war production area.

The Republican Mayor has proclaimed the day. Leading Democrats, AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhood leaders; heads of government agencies; Army and Navy officials; rank and file soldiers and workers; Negro Methodist and Baptist ministers; Jews and Gentiles, all are turning out in the greatest display of unity this city has seen in years.

"The Negro people will continue to support the Roosevelt administration," the Committee's message to the President concludes, "and in the very prosecution of the people's war they shall continue to move forward to greater freedom."

School Holds Relief Affair

Over 200 persons were turned away from an overflow meeting held Tuesday evening by the parent-teacher group at Stephen Decatur Junior High School, for the benefit of British, Russian, and Chinese War Relief.

After a colorful stage show, with children singing and dancing in United Nations costumes, PTA president Mrs. Ada B. Jackson was presented with a gift in testimony of her work among parents and teachers for the past 15 years. Mrs. Adena Thompson of P. S. 44 made the presentation.

Dodgers Win in 10th; Giants Batter Wyatt

By the skin of their teeth, Brooklyn's tottering Dodgers managed to win a three-hour messy Sunday game at Ebbets Field yesterday by a score of 8 to 7. The winning run did not come until 10 innings of weird pitching, base running and fielding had sent 28,000 fans into a coma.

Whitlow Wyatt, erstwhile dean of the Dodger pitching staff, proved again that he is no longer the fast ball star he once was. He was knocked for a loop in the fifth inning, another of those nightmare innings which have turned Leo Durocher's hair gray these past two weeks.

Max Macon and Ed Head tried to stem the Giant rush. However, the winner was reliable Les Webster, who pitched from the eighth inning until Angie Galan's hit sent the winning counter over in the tenth.

Mel Ott's pitchers also fared poorly. Cliff Melton faded in the fourth. Hugh East and John Wittig were not much better. Ace Adams' sterling relief work was of no avail, for his mates could get no runs for him in the late canes.

The Giants tapped Wyatt from the start. Rucker doubled to right in the first inning, and rode home on Ott's double to left.

The Dodgers came back in their half. With Vaughan leading off, Jurgens put Arkie on base with a fumble. Gordon's error on Herman's fly, good for two bases, enabled Vaughan to score.

The Durocher men took a lead in the third on Herman's walk, a single by Walker and Camilli's triple against the wall. Dolt died at the hot corner, with the score 2 to 1 for the Ploek.

Glossop started another run in the fourth when he singled, went to second on Wyatt's sacrifice and

scored on Owen's single to left.

Then came the deluge. Five runs pattered over the plate in the fifth. Orange started it with a single. Hugh East, who had succeeded Melton in the box for the Giants, went another safety to left. Rucker's second double tailed Orange, and East scored on Jurgens' single to right. Jurgens was not trying to stretch the hit. Walker to Owen to Herman.

But Gordon hit another of his specialty triples, and Rucker scored. That was all for Whit, Macon coming in to pitch to Ott. He nicked Mel with a pitched ball and let Wittig single to right scoring Gordon. In came Ed Head, and the Giants continued their blasting operations. Bartell singled to right to score Ott with the fifth run.

The Dodgers got one back in the seventh on Walker's double to right. Camilli's infield out and Galan's fly to Gordon, on which Dolt scored. In the eighth, they tied it up. Bordagary batted for Webster and singled through the box. Vaughan doubled to right, putting Frenchy on third. He scored on Owen's grounder to Wittig, on which Vaughan went to third. Arkie came in on Waner's fly to Rucker.

Brooklyn 100 150 000 9-7 14 2
New York 102 100 120 1-6 13 0
Melton, Wittig (6), Adams (8) and Mancuso; Wyatt, Macon (5), Head (5), Webster (7), Davis (9) and Owen.

Jim Crow Attack Flares Up in Queens

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived the help, intentional or not, of the local police.

So much was learned by this reporter in an investigation yesterday afternoon.

The trouble started, four of the Negro boys involved told Communist Party leaders in the neighborhood, when "some Italian fellows" called some Negro boys "bad names" at the Albertus Ave. subway station.

Finally a group of Negro boys appeared at the subway station, and the attack was on.

Police did nothing to interfere with the white boys, but joined in the attack on the Negroes, making fun of their clubs, our informant stated.

All that night, it was reported police in radio cars patrolled the Northern Boulevard area, where the Negroes live, getting out of their cars from time to time to drive the Negroes back into their homes.

The Daily Worker was told that Negro youths were beaten in the streets by police, and that several—were taken to the 110th Precinct Station House, questioned and beaten, and then released.

The white neighborhood was rife with rumors yesterday, ranging from "rape" to "the n—s are trying to take the park away from us."

take the subway.

Even small boys were pressed into the service as "scouts," to look for "n—s."

Negro youths did not dare go on the street except dressed in their oldest clothes.

Wednesday night, the police were called out. Eyewitnesses told the Daily Worker that they patrolled the streets in both Negro and white neighborhoods, with plainclothesmen and radio cars. They drove Negroes off the street, using their clubs, it was started, but did nothing to interfere with white gangs of scores of youths, who roamed the streets and the park, openly armed with sticks and newspapers rolled up to serve as clubs.

One onlooker reported he heard a policeman say, "Let 'em go on till there's a couple of killings."

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Haegg Easily Beats Rice in 5,000 Meter AAU Race

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1943

It's Poetic Baseball Justice--Dahlgren on All-Star Team

By Charles Dexter

YANKEE STADIUM, June 20. — This is the season when baseball experts begin to wrinkle brows. This is the season when the All-Star teams are picked for the big annual game between the American and National Leagues. On Tuesday, July 13, the pick of war time baseball's stars will meet in mortal combat at Shibe an outstanding player of the Cubs

will meet in mortal combat at Shibe an outstanding player of the Cubs will meet in mortal combat at Shibe an outstanding player of the Cubs

It happens that Philadelphia is a lucky choice for the game. Bill Cox has set the Quaker City on fire with his new young team of Phillies. Cox has shown that an owner who is not worried about pennies can attract fans and make dollars. The Philadelphia National League entry not only has made baseball history in another dull season, but it will have at least two candidates of merit on the National League All-Star team.

One of these is none other than Babe Dahlgren. It is more than ironclad that the Babe should be the choice of baseball for the first base post. Dahlgren not only was the victim of a raw deal when he was buffeted from pillar to well-known post. He is the man who has shown he can take it on the chin, and come back.

THREE MONTHS AGO Three months ago he was kicked around, rejected by Dodgers and Giants. Cox grabbed him. Cox gave him the salary he desired and merit. Add Babe, anxious to prove that his abilities had been unduly misjudged by the Yankees, Braves, Cubs, Browns and Dodgers — for whom he had played in two brief seasons — is today leading the National League in hitting and playing his usual magical game in the field.

As for the others — they have not yet been officially picked. But from this vantage point, it looks as if the selections will follow conservative lines. Here and there a surprise may pop in, but you can depend upon the presence of established players, even though some of them have not maintained their standard of play during the early weeks of this cockeyed season.

In addition to Dahlgren, Dolf Camilli will probably be the other first baseman, even though Dolt has not hit up to his lifetime level. If Dolt is not picked, Frank McCormick of the Reds may get the nod.

Second base will be in the capable hands of Billy Herman, with young Lou Klein of the Cards as a newcomer to big time competition. None other than Slaty Marion of the Cards is a certain shortstop choice, with the probability that Eddie Miller of the Reds will get second place.

OUTSTANDING PLAYER At third, it's again Stan Hack, the durable, the early season slump. Hack should play the entire game, for no other third baseman comes near him. But Jimmie Brown of the Cards has been in that position frequently and will probably go.

Stan Musial is a shoe-in in left field, and Harry Walker — another Card — hits the top in center. Your old and capable friend Mel Ott will return to the wars in right field. Backing up this trio of left-hand hitters will be three right-handers, probably Vince DiMaggio of the Pirates, Tommy Holmes of the Braves, and that mystery man of Chicago, Lou Novikoff, none other.

The Scores:

(1st Game)

Washington .. 000 004 100-5 6 9

New York .. 010 001 010-3 9 2

Leonard and Early; Wensloff, Rotham (6), Russo (9) and Sears.

First game: 000 210 240-9 10 3

St. Louis .. 000 002 200-10 12 9

Prim, Barrett (3), Warneke (7), Derringer (8) and McCullough;

Gumbert, Dickson (5), Brecheen (6), Munger (8), Lanier (8), M. Cooper (9) and W. Cooper.

(1st Game)

Cincinnati .. 200 000 000-4 10 0

Pittsburgh .. 010 001 030-5 8 2

Vander Meer, (9) and Mueller; Sewell and Lopez.

(1st Game)

St. Louis .. 200 000 200-6 9 2

Detroit .. 000 000 000-3 7 4

Galehouse and Ferrel; Trout and Unser.

(1st Game)

Boston .. 000 100 100-7 11 0

Philadelphia .. 000 100 020-3 7 0

Terry, Brown (6) and Parley; Wolf, Fagan (7) and Wagner.

(1st Game)

Cleveland .. 021 000 021-6 12 1

Chicago .. 002 700 010-10 12 1

Reynolds, Miller (4) and Rosar; Grove and Turner, Tresh (5).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

(1st Game)

Recheater .. 000 001 010-2 10 1

Jersey City .. 000 000 000-6 8 2

Semidi and Barmesler; Trinkle, Voiselle (9) and Felias.

(1st Game)

Syracuse .. 101 010 110-5 12 1

Montreal .. 000 023 030-7 12 0

Carier, Howell (8) and West; Chipman, Shere (8), Spalding (9) and Howell.

(1st Game)

Toronto .. 001 001 020-6 14 5

Baltimore .. 210 010 021-7 10 1

Nats Top Yanks, 5-3, As Ump Riles Players

Washington's ambitious Senators—the baseball variety—sliced one-third of the Yankees' three-game lead away yesterday at the Stadium by trimming the champions, in the first game of a double-header. Young Charlie Wensloff not only was peppered for a homer with one on by Mickey Vernon

in a hectic sixth inning but he lost his temper at a called ball and was thrown out of the game. Knuckleball master Dutch Leonard was Clark Griffith's winning hurler.

About 35,000 fans saw the game. Gordon broke his hitless streak in the second with a single over second. Johnson's triple to deep right center tallied Joe with the first run of the game.

Wensloff went along without much trouble until the sixth when Spence laced a single to right. Bud Metheny fumbled the ball and Spence raced to second. Mickey Vernon hit the next pitch a country into the right field stands, scoring behind Spence. It was the first homer hit off Wensloff since he became a Yankee.

The blow seemed to rattle the youngster. He passed Bob Johnson, and after Early fouled out, he walked Friday. Then the fire works began. Wensloff pitched a wide ball

to Ellis Clary. Two pitches followed, both of which seemed to cut the plate. Wensloff yipped at the first, then threw his glove into the dust at the second. Umpire Bill Stewart waved him out of the game.

Ernie Bonham replaced him and walked Clary to fill the bases. The right-hander had not pitched since June 3, when he laid him low, and his control was off. He walked Sullivan forcing in Johnson. A pass to Leonard forced in Friday, but Case hit into a double play to end the inning.

Charley Keller bounced back with a mammoth homer to right, his ninth of the season, in the Yankees' sixth.

The Senators got that run back on Vernon's safe punt and a double by Bob Johnson, Metheny's double followed by Sears' single added a Yankee run in the eighth.

RADIO PROGRAM

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MATER: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words in a 10-day minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Philadelphia, Pa. ELIZABETH QUINCY FLYNN will speak on the "Necessities of Workers and the War" at the Commodore Hotel, 115 & Broad St., Friday, June 25, 8:15 P.M. 20¢ tax incl. Asp. Communist Party, 8th A. D. Com. meet. R. G. Pym at a "Win the War" headquarters party. Friday, June 25, at 4:15 P.M. Ave. Ave. from 9 P.M. till 7 Sub.

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Mine Parley Collapses As Truce Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

casions, declared that as custodian of mines he is limited to the decisions and jurisdiction of the War Labor Board.

The WLB, in its Friday decision, declared that the portal-to-portal pay issue (underground travel pay) is a matter for the courts to settle. Deciding only on some minor concessions to the miners on deductions for supplies and on an increase of vacation pay from \$20 to \$50, the WLB ordered the renewal of the old pact for two more years.

Whether Lewis now conditions resumption of work upon an agreement with the miners on the portal pay issue, or whether some other basis, if any, would be sought, was still not clear. Actually, Lewis has already put into effect all the provisions of the WLB order.

There was little likelihood that the strike, already in full swing, would be halted, however. More than 70,000 were out before the work-week concluded Saturday.

The union's statement said that

if the supply of coal is cut off, "our steel production will be down to 25 per cent of normal within a very few days."

"We have no coal reserves to speak of," said a steel official. "The strike early this month depleted what few stocks we had above ground. The coke is needed for the coke ovens and those ovens have no reserves at all. They'll be forced to shut off within 24 hours after a general walkout in the mines."

"Our coke is produced at Clairton, Pa. We had a meagre supply on hand before the last walkout and this time—well, there just isn't any to speak of."

The last work stoppage resulted in 11 of U. S. Steel's 3 blast furnaces being shut down.

"But they'll be out much sooner this time. You can't make steel on a hand-to-mouth existence," one source said.

The same situation confronted Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., where coal on hand was a fourth less than before the last walkout in early June.

The entire steel industry reported a loss of 50,000 tons during the walkout early in the month. Likewise, there was a loss of 16,000 tons of pig iron, Curtailment of pig iron

Meter AAU Race

Swedish Star Wins By Thirty-five Yards in His American Debut

Time Is 14 Minutes 48.5 Seconds as 16,000 Fans See American Ace Outclassed from Start

By Nat Low

It's true what they said about Gunder Haegg, the running firm from Gavle, Sweden. The skinny, unruly-haired track genius made his much-awaited American debut yesterday against the greatest middle-distance runner ever developed in the Western Hemisphere, Grg Rice, and beat him so easily at 5,000 meters that he left a crowd of more than 16,000 fans at Randall's Island limp.

The Swedish star, who holds the world records for 1,500, 3,000 and 5,000 meters as well as for the mile, two mile and three mile, beat the little Pony Express of Notre Dame by 35 yards and at one time lead by more than 80. Rice, in losing his first race after 65 victories in a row, went into the last lap some 80 yards to the rear of the flying Swede and despite his famous last lap open-throttle sprint he was only able to halve the distance between himself and Haegg.

The manner in which the amazing Haegg won this race completely and emphatically affirmed what the cables from Sweden have been claiming for more than a year. The man who ran yesterday is undoubtedly the greatest middle-distance runner the world has known. For those who doubted the veracity of the marks he established in his native Sweden last summer, this exhibition was more than enough to prove the point.

TIME MUCH SLOWER THAN RECORD Haegg's time was 14:48.5, much slower than his own record time of 13 minutes, 58.2 seconds and slower than the American record set by Rice two years ago. But what really counted was the fact that Haegg was never challenged by the barrel-chested little man now in the Maritime Service.

From the very beginning, the feather-footed gaunt Swede held a lead which was unchallengeable. Running with wonderful ease and an eight-foot stride which barely seemed to touch the cinders of the track, Haegg pulled the "poison sting" out of Rice's last lap sprint by putting on the heat in the middle of the race.

Five thousand meters is three miles plus 188 yards, but at the mile and a half mark, Haegg was already out in front by some 25 yards. His hair flying in the wind, Haegg jockeyed Rice out of stride a number of times by running staggered laps. Rice, hoping for a steady pace which he could hang on to, could not stay with the fast, then slightly slower, then fast again pace which Haegg exhibited. It was a masterful performance and Haegg made it look so easy he actually turned his head some half dozen times to ascertain Rice's whereabouts. This, incidentally, broke all the rules of running which are taught by back in high school. But Haegg, with a phenomenal lead, was able to turn his head without throwing himself off stride.

HEAT BOTHERS RICE The race was run under a blistering sun and on a scorching track in one of the hottest days of the year. This reacted to the disadvantage of Rice who cannot stand excessive heat. At the race end Greg had to be helped from the field, near collapse, while Haegg bounded energetically up the side of the grand stands to a microphone booth where he broadcast a short greeting to his homeland.

It may have been the heat and it may have been the outdoor track which Rice intensely dislikes—it most probably was a combination of both—for it was obvious early in the race that the smooth striding Haegg was going to run Rice "into the ground" to prevent his last lap burst from exploding.

It was a wise tactic and had its desired effect for Rice, in attempting to keep at least within halting distance of the Swedish ace, threw himself out on the seventh lap (there were 12 and a half laps to the race) and almost pulled up with a stitch. On the turn Rice's hand went down to his left side and his face grimaced with pain. But he eventually worked off the stitch and returned, to his plugging stride although his pace seemed to be a bit strained.

Up to the fifth lap both runners were within breathing distance of each other with Haegg always out in front. But starting on the sixth lap (a mile and a half) Haegg began to open the pace as slightly. Rice made no attempt to close up the gap, figuring evidently, that Haegg would "come back to him."

But Haegg didn't come back. Instead, he opened up a bit more, his hair flying more wildly than ever. By the seventh lap he was already 20 yards ahead. A lap later he was a good 35 yards in front of the battling Rice. And still he poured it on. And how he did! On the tenth lap, only two from the end, he went out to an eighty yard lead on the most magnificent distance runner in American history!

CHANGE THE WORLD



Welcome, Mikhoels and Feffer, to the Land of Five Million Jews!

By MIKE GOLD

Two great Jews from the Soviet Union have recently arrived as cultural ambassadors to America. They will try to form stronger bonds of unity between Russian and American Jews, and thus add to the general unity of the United Nations.

Solomon Mikhoels, one of the delegates, is among the greatest actors of the Soviet Union, a land where the theatre is almost a sacred national art. Mikhoels is probably the greatest Jewish actor who ever lived. I saw him some years ago in Moscow, at the Jewish State Theatre. He acted in various folk stories of the humorist Sholem Aleichem that had been dramatized.

Mikhoels sang, danced, declaimed in a style of originality such as I had never seen on a stage. In every role he was possessed of a demonic energy through which the history of his people could be sensed.

Harsh as the earth, with his broken nose and rough voice and sharp, violent gestures, it was if a whole world in torment had begun to act and sing in the form of Mikhoels.

The eternal Jew and his struggle against fate seemed to me incarnated in the theatre art of Mikhoels. He was unforgettable. He was strange as yet familiar as a folk tale. In the role of the most humble Jewish scribe or village fool, Mikhoels conveyed a folk grandeur that is indescribable.

Dozens of semi-Oriental nationalities first received a grammar, a written language and a theatre from the Soviet government.

The Jews also received rich cultural gifts from the Soviet revolution. Yiddish theatres appeared in many cities, as well as Yiddish publishing houses, schools of art and other such institutions.

The Habima Theatre of Moscow was the first organized theatre in the world to play in Hebrew, the ancient language of the Bible Jews. I first saw the "Dybuk" at the Habima Theatre in Moscow, a remarkable play of Hebrew mysticism and traditional religion. Would you expect that the Soviet government was the one to pay out regular subsidies to support such a mystic, national theatre? Yet that is what happened; "atheist" Russia sustained this theatre for many years, until the Habima group toured America and broke up here on the greasy rocks of commercialism.

The greatest Yiddish art theatre, that of Mikhoels, playing classics of Yiddish dramaturgy and literature, has also been subsidized for decades by the Soviets as a worthy cultural enterprise, along with the Moscow Art Theatre and many other art theatres.

Mikhoels has been not only a great actor. He has also been the leader of the Yiddish State Theatre, its chief producer and director. In the larger cultural and political life of Russia he was also a prominent figure, contributing his great force and enthusiasm to the collective labors of all the hundred peoples who are united into the Soviet family of nations.

This man of the Yiddish theatre, Mikhoels, embodies all art. He will give the Jews of America a new concept of Russian-Jewish humanity. Nobody, not even the basest "Forward" Soviet-baiter, will be able to deny the fact that this man, under the Soviets, has remained a great creative Jew, as well as a creative Soviet citizen.

Isaac Feffer, who accompanies him, is a worthy comrade to the great Mikhoels. Feffer fought in the Civil War and won medals for his courage in many of the Ukrainian battles against Denikin, Petliura and other subsidized White Guards.

In the present war, Feffer resumed his army career, having volunteered with thousands of other Jewish writers, teachers and artists on the first day of the invasion by Hitler. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and has seen action on many fronts.

Feffer is a poet, the best beloved of all Soviet Yiddish poets. My friend and teacher, Comrade Chernier, read me a few of Feffer's poems the other afternoon, and I owe to Chernier some of the following information.

One of the poems was a lyric describing the beauties of a hot summer day, the sun at the zenith, the larks singing on the sweet-smelling steps.

It is a poem of deep, intimate nature love. Another Feffer poem described a wedding of Jewish farmers in the autonomous Jewish republic of Biro-Bidjan. This poem, too, was full of natural beauty, the sky above the dancing people, the ripeness of the harvest, the dogs, cows, noisy roosters and smell of barnyard manure—all the richness of earth, the joy of simple working people drinking vodka, kissing each other, dancing with the bride, yes, free, strong people on their free and beautiful earth.

Well, Bobby Burns wrote many such poems and there have been many happy poets in English and French and Russian and other tongues who loved nature and went out to all life with a full and sunny joy.

But there were never any such poems written in Yiddish—never! Yiddish literature is pervaded chiefly with the melancholy shadows of an eternal ghetto. When a Yiddish poet formerly looked at the sky, the clouds reminded him of death shrouds or of praying shawls or similar images. All the imagery was stifled, nature was seen through the windows of a pauper tenement in some ghastly slum.

But Feffer brings freedom, the sun, the vast fields, a love of life and the earth. It is the first time since King David!

Feffer has struck a blow to free his people from their ancient obsession with tears and persecution. It was his mother, the Soviet, that taught this young Jew to fight for his freedom and to sing about life with joy.

Is he not a worthy ambassador to the Jews of America? Are they not good ambassadors, this poet and this man of the stage?

May their mission not be sabotaged by the Soviet-haters? May there be true unity between the Jews of Russia and America and of all the United Nations!

Welcome, Mikhoels and Feffer, to the land of five million Jews! Welcome to free America, which is threatened by Hitler and fights against him! You bring unity in the common fight, and Unity is another name for Victory!

Amusing Musical Dulled By Double Meanings

By Ralph Warner

"Early to Bed" is a musical comedy founded on the idea that a string of double-meanings is twice as entertaining as plain, old-fashioned wit. The idea is fallacious, for "Early to Bed" is entertaining only when it rises above the belt.

It's a rich, colorful show. The girls are exquisite, the costumes strikingly beautiful, the scenery unique. "Pals" Waller's score, the first written by a Negro composer for a non-Negro musical show on Broadway is generally agreeable. It has moments which are far above the average in enjoyment.

The Ladies Who Sing With a Band, a take-off on girl crooners, is a knock-out. "When the Nylons Bloom Again," an amusing political song, stopped the show. And Rich and Alton's dance numbers scored hit after hit.

What's wrong with "Early to Bed" is the George Marion, Jr. book. It's about a maison co. tolerance in Martinique, an elegant joint operated by a Madame Rowena. To it come the Mayor, a bull-tighter, an innocent miss, some American athletes on a good will tour, and sundry others. Everyone thinks the bordello is a girl's school. Which pro-

vides room for double-entendre—some of it pretty bald.

The cast contains some able new youngsters—Mary Small, a singing soubrette, is a find. Jane Kean is top-notch in her broad comedy numbers. Jane Deering is a delightful ballet dancer, as is her partner from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, George Zoritch.

Five Negroes are members of the cast—Joni Le Gon, attractive and sweet-voiced, stops the show with Bob Howard in the nylon number.

Designed to catch the escapologist, "Early to Bed" is a sellout. It strikes an average just above "Pals" in my book of musical show memories.

Road to Victory

As a sequel to last summer's celebrated "Road to Victory" exhibition, five duplicates of which are now touring the United States, Great Britain and South America, the Museum of Modern Art will open on Friday, July 2, "Always to Peace". The purpose of the new exhibition will be to explain to the layman, in dramatic and lucid sequence, the basic factors of air-age geography, the understanding of which is essential to winning the war and making a successful peace.

Loretta Young co-stars with Franchot Tone in the "Screen Guild Players" version of the film "Remember the Day," which will be presented over the Columbia network Monday, June 22.

Was this America?

By David Platt

In the Embassy Newsworld Theatre on Broadway becoming an outlet for the dissemination of Nazi propaganda?

I dropped in the other day to get the news but instead of news I collided with a shocking sight that caused me to pinch myself to see if I was awake and still in democratic America. For a moment I thought I was in a dream and that this was Nazi Germany.

A fat man with glasses was addressing the audience from the screen on the dissolution of the Communist International. I could have sworn he was reciting passage from "Mein Kampf."

Red-baiting venom poured from his lips. It was easy to imagine him in a storm-troop uniform.

Communism is a menace, he raved. The Soviet Union is not to be trusted. Such a speech, I said to myself, would be applauded in Berlin, but here in America it was stabbing a courageous ally in the back. I looked closer to see if there was a sign of a swastika, but not. The man was no fool. He was wrapping "Mein Kampf" in an American flag.

"When I was in Leningrad I saw examples of the Third International's glorified propaganda efforts to destroy the democratic world." This was echoing the Berlin line word for word. Hitler's own personal agent couldn't have done better if he had forced his way into the Embassy at the point of a Tommy-gun. Leningrad had fought off a 516-day siege that stirred liberty-loving humanity the world over. Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony had celebrated that epic defense of democracy. But all that this miserable man could say about that beloved city was a rotten Nazi lie about the Third International.

Almost every shotgun argument ever used by the Nazis to divide and conquer was repeated by the man in glasses. They flashed his name on the screen. It was Hans von Kaltenborn, the Embassy's regular weekly contributor to national chauvinism.

Writers to Hear

Buckmaster Paper

A paper, "The Writer and the War," by Jennifer Buckmaster, author of "Let My People Go," will be read by playwright and novelist Philip Stevenson to an audience of writers on June 24 (Thursday), at the Hotel Commodore, 42nd St. and Lexington Ave. at 8:30 P.M.

The paper was originally read at the Arts and Letters Panel of the National Wartime Conference.

Actress Turns Farmer

Katharine Cornell and her husband-director Guthrie McClintic have closed negotiations for the purchase of their first cow for their summer home on Martha's Vineyard.

"I'm going to love milking," Miss Cornell said, "and that's one time when I'm going to upstage everyone on the set."

"MOON" AT WAKEFIELD

John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down" starring Cedric Hardwicke and Henry Travers is now playing through Tuesday at the Wakefield Theatre, 234th St. and White Plains Ave., Bronx. It opens a three-day run at the Laconia Theatre, 224th St. and White Plains Ave. on Wednesday, June 23.

Kate Stands Out in Pathetic Contrast

Further, your correspondent, Israel Amter, is harassed by ideas which occurred to no one else. No bourgeois critic attacked the party for free love or conspiracy, on account of this book. Amter imagined all this. No bourgeois critic and no one else, imagines that Kate is a "typical Communist woman"—the book is packed with working-class women, wives, mothers, lonely girls, who give their whole lives for the people, and who are as devoted to their husbands and children as anyone can be; Kate stands out, in contrast to them, as a shocking, but pathetic, example. She is the rich girl who hates the rich—there are many—who tries to be an honest rebel, but who is sucked in again by her own money. Why is this unworthy of treatment?

As for the rest, that Jake Home is not "typical"—whatever a typical Communist may be—I-Ruth McKenney carefully brings out in the book



War Photo Exhibit

An exhibition of war photographs, "Tunisian Triumph," selected from the thousands made by Eliot Elisofon, "Life" war photographer on the North African front, is now open and will remain on view a month. The photographs, which were released simultaneously to the Associated Press, International News, Acoma and Life, cover the entire period of the American invasion from the landing in North Africa on November 8 to the fall of Cape Bon, May 15.

In Defense of 'Jake Home'

Christina Stead Says Ruth McKenney Has Spirit of Jack London at His Best

The Editor,

The Daily Worker.

Dear Sir:

Israel Amter's statement on JAKE HOME about two weeks ago is inaccurate in almost every detail. I will not enlarge upon his many irrelevances; for example that a novel which deals with the character, life, fate, mind and spirit of a man cannot possibly be "timely" as a pamphlet is timely, for one very practical reason, that a pamphlet written to cover one political point is written and published in a few weeks and a book, at the shortest, is written in about a year and takes another year to appear in print; two years from the date of conception, at the shortest; that the business of a novel is to be untimely, or timeless. But I will say that JAKE HOME will probably outlast us; it has some of the spirit of Jack London's best proletarian novels; and I am certain its author will write yet greater proletarian novels. She is probably the best writer of and for the left; and to discourage, insult and attack such a fine writer is about the greatest disservice anyone could do to the left. I know Ruth McKenney and know no one will stop her from doing her unselfish job for the people's movement; but to me, nothing could be more unfriendly or inopportune than Israel Amter's attempt to do so.

He is a political worker and has quite overlooked many literary aspects of this novel. She attracts not only workers and friends, but outsiders with small political interest, first by her hero, Jake Home, who is the kind of man that youths and girls like; second with her gay, humane, epic opening; third, with the trials and tribulations of the hero, who is no Superman of the labor movement and no robot either; but a decent fellow who falls from grace and learns his business and after many, many struggles, succeeds in throwing off bourgeois yearnings and reaches at long last, the position where he is empowered (by the party to which he belongs, mark you) to make a decision in a time of crisis. Israel Amter is remarkably wrong on this point, which is a sort of political point.

Kate Stands Out in Pathetic Contrast

Further, your correspondent, Israel Amter, is harassed by ideas which occurred to no one else. No bourgeois critic attacked the party for free love or conspiracy, on account of this book. Amter imagined all this. No bourgeois critic and no one else, imagines that Kate is a "typical Communist woman"—the book is packed with working-class women, wives, mothers, lonely girls, who give their whole lives for the people, and who are as devoted to their husbands and children as anyone can be; Kate stands out, in contrast to them, as a shocking, but pathetic, example. She is the rich girl who hates the rich—there are many—who tries to be an honest rebel, but who is sucked in again by her own money. Why is this unworthy of treatment?

As for the rest, that Jake Home is not "typical"—whatever a typical Communist may be—I-Ruth McKenney carefully brings out in the book

Christina Stead, author of the enclosed letter to the Daily Worker, is one of America's best known novelists. Among her widely read books are "The Man Who Loved Children" and "The House of All Nations."

two other Jake Homes almost identical with the hero—one, a Negro, with Jake Home's own attributes. He dies, for being a Negro; there is an Italian boy who does not die. Of these three, it happens that Jake Home is picked for "hero" of the book. Furthermore, Jake Home is not a "great" leader, merely an organizer. He does not go from place to place, but is chased out of place after place by the reactionaries; certain of his journeys are made to organize workers, or as part of his training with the T.U.E.L. What is the point of denying that this is part of the work of an organizer? In the book are also shown earnest workers who remain for ever in the same place, the town in which they were born, the district in which they have friends.

Of course, apart from the serious inaccuracies of Amter's statement (which are being repeated now, by the way, by irresponsible people who have not read the book), the striking thing is that the warm, humane, inspiring qualities of the book are not mentioned by your critic, whereas they ought to be praised. No one can read the Sacco-Vanzetti series without emotion and new faith, and no one can read Ruth McKenney's stirring writing of the high scenes without inspiration. I know that workers have written in to her telling her that they have taken new courage from the book; I myself feel much inspired by certain scenes, as, for example, the remarkable "Casey Jones" exhortation, which works up to the emotion of Jake Home's joining the picket line (wrongly).

Find Jake Attractively Human

I know that outsiders, girls with no political interest and reactionary, have read this book and said, "Communists are interesting people and Jake Home is so human." Ruth McKenney has not written a pamphlet and that is not her intention. She has written a very humane novel which presents the labor movement in a fine and true light, a movement full of simple people, with all their frailties, struggling to advance the people's cause. I can understand, in a way, that imperfect characters irritate a purely political man like your correspondent; but the purely political man is in the minority; and he ought to recognize the state of mind of most people, which is that there is something frightening and disagreeable in a Superman who never falters from the plain line of duty, or a robot who obeys, however admirable obedience is. Ordinary people think, "I could never be like that and such superior people would have no sympathy with me." The very human, but very likable Jake Home, has endeared the labor movement to a good many outsiders who (I say this with regret), most fortunately, never read Israel Amter's statement.

Finally, criticisms of left litera-

At left and below are two scenes from Warner Brothers' fine anti-Nazi film "Edge of Darkness," now making the rounds of the neighborhoods. A stirring war film, it tells how the people of a small Norwegian village fought back against the Nazis first by small acts of sabotage such as pouring kerosene on the fish and then by a mass revolt that wiped out an entire garrison. "Edge of Darkness" is one of the only anti-Nazi films made in Hollywood in which the leader of the underground is identified as a union man. It is now playing at the Academy of Music on 14th St. Also at many other RKO Theatres in New York and Brooklyn.

Two Stories Which Tell The Stuff of Which Soviet Artists are Made

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW (ICN).—Susanna Zvyagina, ballerina of the famous Bolshoi Theatre, who has given more than 900 concerts at the front to date, related the following incident to me in an interview the other day. It happened a year ago when she was touring air units at the front.

Her next concert was scheduled at a Guards fighter unit. "I must admit that I regarded our fighter pilots with the tenderest feelings of all," she said, "for my husband was one of them. Since my first visit to the front I had dreamed of performing for the unit in which he served and dedicating our concert to him. Yet we had been on the front line circuit for some ten months without meeting the one person I most wanted to meet."

"When we arrived at the fighter base an adjutant apologized for the absence of the regimental commander who had been detained by the arrival of the commander of the division. The improvised stage was set and the audience began to gather. Only the commanding officer was missing and we settled down to wait for him, when six flyers were called to the operations room."

"One young lieutenant, who had been helping us, came back soon and explained that he was off on an assignment. He said that he would not be gone long and asked us to wait for him. A minute later six Hurricanes roared overhead, dipped their wings and disappeared from sight."

"I was putting on the finishing touches for my first ballet number when someone knocked at the door of the dugout that served as the dressing room. The door opened and in walked my husband. The meeting I had so long looked forward to had taken place. A warm wave of pride swept over me. There were so many things to say, but all the time in back of my mind ran the thought that now I would be able to dedicate my front line performance to him."

The Sixth Plane Did Not Return

"The regimental commander entered and inquired whether the concert would soon begin. I told him of our promise to wait for the young lieutenant. He looked grim and told me all the planes had returned—all but the sixth. The young lieutenant would never return. We dedicated the concert to the fallen hero. My husband would have to wait until our next meeting. But that meeting will never be for he perished soon afterwards."

After this Zvyagina went to embattled Stalingrad and there performed in the cellars of semi-demolished buildings a few dozen yards from the advance positions, crawling through the fire-swept terrain to her unarmored concert hall to dance for begrimed soldiers as if all took place on the Bolshoi stage.

She accompanied the Soviet troops in their magnificent offensive and danced at the first concert given in liberated Rostov. Today this little ballerina wears the Order of the Red Star which she won at the battle front.

Anatoli Yakhontov has been singing on the Bolshoi Theatre stage for over 30 years. His younger brother Sergei has been serving in the army for close to a quarter of a century, beginning as a volunteer in the Civil War period and fighting in the present war as a colonel of artillery.

A Very Special Present for Yakhontov

Anatoli Yakhontov told the following story while recalling a tour of the front with a Bolshoi concert team in late winter of 1942.

"When I had my first opportunity to perform to the men in the line I naively enough had great hopes of running across Sergei," he said. "The very first days at the front convinced me however that even to dream of meeting him was futile. I heard from him occasionally but the letters gave me no idea of where he was."

"So we kept on moving from unit to unit not far from the advance positions. We often crept along through mine fields to reach our audience and effect a change from the drab and humdrum of army life to what approximated the Moscow stage."

"An audience of 150 was a large one, and often as not there were as many performers as spectators. Four or five concerts a day meant a march of 20 to 25 kilometers, but we didn't mind it, so heartily was the welcome the boys invariably gave us."

"After one such concert an orderly approached us with the army commander's compliments and an invitation to have supper with him at 2 o'clock in the morning! Despite the strange supper hour the meal was excellent. During the supper every member of our company except myself received a present as a souvenir of our visit, but I consoled myself with the thought that the general was too busy to remember everyone in the troupe."

"Obviously noticing that I felt somewhat slighted, he engaged me in conversation until an adjutant came over and whispered something to him. The general turned to me again and announced that my present had arrived, and the next thing I knew my brother walked in and reported to the general. You can

Book News

"Netherland News" (No. 6), organ of the Netherlands Information Bureau, has a most informative article "Books In Bondage," on what the Germans have done to books and book publishing in their country. Holland was first to get the full impact of Nazi invasion and here is the latest report on what happened since then. . . . The Council of Books in Wartime announces the radio dramatization of important new books over NBC on Thursday at 8. The first program (June 24) will present the June Book-of-the-Month Club selection "Combined Operations." It will be followed by dramatizations of "They Call It Pacific" (July 1) and Wendell Willkie's "One World" (July 8). All directed by Joseph Losey with music by Dr. Frank Black and should be good listening. . . . Hughston Mifflin announces, Red Otter, Negro journalist, as their winner of the \$2,500 award as best in their Life-in-America series. Otter's book, "New World A-Coming," to be published in August, presents a picture of Harlem from "penthouse to slum." . . . News for young writers: L. B. Fisher announces a collection of American writing, tentatively titled "Crus-Section," to be edited by Edwin Weaver. Open only to new material or "material that has appeared in a 'little' magazine of regional or specialized appeal." This will include novelettes, short stories, essays, reportage and poetry and also new literary media, whatever that could be. Whatever it is however, you will have to get it in before November 1 or else. . . . It's a pleasure to coincide with news of more than passing interest that the National Publishers has on the press a half-million ten-cent pamphlets edition of Earl Browder's "Victory and After" of which 250,000 copies of the regular edition have been sold excluding editions of the book which have also appeared in England, Canada and several Latin-American countries.

At the Capitol

After clocking approximately 4,000 autograph-seekers in less than two weeks at the stage door of the Capitol Theatre, stage manager E. K. Nadel is asking performers to make autographs contingent upon the sale of war-stamps. By the end of the engagement of the current show next Wednesday night, June 23rd, the headlines including Helen O'Connell, Willie Howard, William Gargan and Bob Allen's orchestra, will have given over 6,000 autographs, Mr. Nadel estimates, on the basis of his daily count.

MOTION PICTURES

JOSEPH E. DAVIES - WARNER BROS.

MISSION MOSCOW

STANLEY

THE RUSSIAN STORY

IRVING PLACE

THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"

LIFE WITH FATHER

THE STAGE

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"

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THE STAGE

Quick Reply



OPA-Wrecking Crew

CRIPPLING of the price control program in the House of Representatives vote on OPA appropriations last Friday is the other side of the John L. Lewis medal.

While Lewis directs his fire at the War Labor Board in order to destroy wage stabilization, the defeatists in control of leading farm organizations level their attack on price stabilization.

Both have as their purpose the destruction of our war economy and the creation of political chaos on the home front.

The House cut the OPA appropriation by nearly \$50,000,000 from the sum requested.

It prohibited any OPA employee from having anything to do with price roll-back subsidies.

It opened the door of OPA to the profiteers by decreeing that only those with five years experience in a particular industry can administer or direct OPA in that industry.

To prevent the administration from explaining the issues to the people, the entire domestic appropriation for the Office of War Information was cut out.

Not only will the price roll-back and the subsidy program be banned if this goes through, but all effective price control will become impossible.

Already workers are sacrificing to the extent of a 15 per cent to 25 per cent cut in their current living standards, as a result of increased prices, taxes and voluntary war bond deductions. Large masses cannot now afford the amounts of food to which they are entitled under the rationing program.

Production efficiency is being sapped, and morale suffers. Failure to effect the roll-back will compel these workers to demand higher wages to keep going. Further price increases will make their situation intolerable.

All wartime economic restraints will be under attack. Under such circumstances, Lewis and his defeatist associates in the labor movement will inevitably become increasingly influential, and their policies more widespread.

This will be a major victory for the fascist Axis. And just as Lewis' actions to date have allowed the pro-fascists to slip over the Smith-Connally anti-labor bill, so the spread of those actions will open the doors to a seizure of power by the fascist forces of America.

This is the goal of the price wrecking crew.

It is also Hitler's chief hope and reliance. By such chaos behind the main battle lines he hopes to sap our strength and to weaken the coming offensive on the European continent. He hopes to create the political disunity which will enable the defeatists to put through a negotiated peace.

The bulk of those who voted for the crippling of OPA were Republicans. Unquestionably, many are not defeatists. They supported the anti-OPA measures because of the hate-Roosevelt agitation, for profits-as-usual and politics-as-usual reasons.

Some are undoubtedly influenced by the dangerous illusion that the war is already won, and they can go back to their old political games.

Whatever the reason, these Congressmen unwittingly helped Hitler win an outstanding victory.

There were 99 Congressmen absent, most of them Democrats from the metropolitan areas. From New York City, sixteen Congressmen, almost two-thirds the entire delegation, were away. With the vote fairly close on some of the crippling amendments the

presence of those absent might have changed the result.

Labor must impress upon these Congressmen that absence on these vital issues is tantamount to desertion of post at the front.

The fight for the price control and roll-back program is not over. The measure goes to the Senate. It is possible to defeat the House amendments there and make that defeat stick.

But a real mobilization of the people is necessary. The CIO political conference in New York last week and the Michigan CIO "Tell-It-to-Congress" week furnish the cue for the rest of the nation.

The coalition of Congressmen formed in support of that program must be strengthened by the active participation of every pro-Roosevelt Congressman. That must be insisted upon by labor.

The conference called in Washington this coming Friday by the coalition will be a central rallying point for the forces of the people in the bitter struggle against the defeatist wreckers of the vital home front.

Meanwhile, every union, every consumer and civic group, and every citizen must communicate with the two local Senators and with Senators Barkley and McNary, majority and minority leaders, urging the restoration of the entire OPA appropriation and the elimination of the crippling amendments.

Action Solves Problems

A VIGOROUS discussion has been taking place in Soviet trade union and political circles on problems of the war through the medium of the new bi-monthly magazine "War and Working Class." Readers of Saturday's Daily Worker must have seen parts of that magazine's editorial devoted to the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition on the third anniversary of the great change in the war.

"War and the Working Class" points out that the coalition under whose banners we are all fighting is something new. It was not brought about by diplomatic negotiation, by maneuvers in the top circles of governments, but expresses the interests of all governments, classes and peoples within the states comprising the coalition.

Life itself, "the most urgent state and national interests of all participants," brought the coalition to life—the necessity of defending each nation's independence against the world-slavery aims of the Axis. The magazine notes also that there are still many problems, some of them "real," some of them "psychological" in the coalition itself. But all of them can be solved most quickly by coordinated fighting action of the Allies and the Red Army on the decisive land front of Western Europe.

Every American expects this common fighting action. The whole civilized world in fact waits from day to day for the great blows of liberation on the continent. The great change in the war which the coalition has brought about is reflected also in the fact that we have reached the stage of imposing our strategy on the Axis.

Today, unlike two years ago, it is the Red Army plus the Anglo-American forces which has all of the Axis world in jitters. The enemy strives feverishly to ward off the blows which he knows are coming; the people of Europe wait anxiously while carrying forth their selfless, heroic resistance; China, Australia and the Indonesian peoples await the second front because they see in it a guarantee of their own early offensives and ultimate liberation.

This world-expectation must not be prolonged nor disappointed. Fighting in Western Europe, coordinated with the Red Army, is the swift way to victory, and the solution of all problems confronting the coalition.

SINCE the turn of the century the American people have had a direct stake in Philippine independence. That way of putting it may seem strange, since it was the United States which withheld national freedom from the Filipino people.

But precisely because of that, there has always been among the American people a firm conviction that the Philippines should have immediate and complete independence. It was that conviction, as much as the Filipinos' own aspiration and struggle, which led the American Congress in 1935 to pass a law providing that the Philippine Islands shall be completely free in 1946.

The same Act granted the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines a high degree of autonomy in domestic affairs and provided for the creation of a Filipino army.

It was to defend the liberties already won and the prospect of complete freedom that the Filipinos fought so courageously and tenaciously on Bataan. Their three-century struggle against foreign domination merged into the global war of liberation against the Axis.

THE Japanese game of promising independence to the Philippines is not new.

During the revolutionary movement against the Spanish overlords, the Japanese promised aid to the Filipino patriots. In the guerrilla struggle against the American army of occupation, they also promised to send arms and men.

During the more recent phase of the independence movement, the Japanese Black Dragon Society of the fascists egged on the Sakdalista putschists with pledges of boats filled with guns and ammunition.

But while a number of Japanese democrats did aid the Filipino revolution of 1898, there is no evidence

to show that the Japanese fulfilled any of the pledges of material aid made thereafter.

The truth of the matter is this. Especially after the First World War and more particularly after the first war of aggression against China in 1931-32, the Japanese imperialists were concerned not with Filipino independence but with Filipino "independence" from the United States. That fitted into the Japanese plan for domination of the Far East and the Pacific.

As early as 1927, the famous Memorial of Premier Tanaka to the Emperor (which was dismissed as a forgery or as a Soviet plant by the wisecracks of our own country) included the Philippines, together with China, the Dutch East Indies, and the British and French possessions within the coming empire of Dai Nippon.

For that reason, the Japanese military-fascists were exceedingly careful to withhold arms and ammunition from that terrorist sector of the independence movement which they cultivated and encouraged.

They wanted to be sure that they could control it, that Japanese guns in the hands of Filipino insurrectionaries would not be turned against themselves. They must be given credit for their shrewd foresight, in view of the present situation in the Philippines.

WHILE inciting irresponsible terrorist factions through such men as Benigno Ramos, specially trained in Tokyo, the Japanese chiefs paid major attention to intrigues within the more "respectable" upper circles.

Their plan was to create in advance from among the experienced administrative and business circles a ruling clique which would offer a safe guarantee of "peace and order" against the people.

If Axis reports are to be credited, the Japanese now feel that the time has come when they can afford to trot forth their own form of "independence" for the islands.

Premier Tojo declared in his speech to the special Diet session that the Philippines would be "lib-

erated" this year. The Tokio radio then announced that the Administrative Council of the Philippines (Filipinos prepared years in advance) had been informed to set up a commission to "prepare for independence."

Previously, Tojo had told the Filipinos that they would have independence if: (1) peace and order is restored; (2) they establish a self-sufficient economy; and (3) they "return to their true Oriental spirit."

But (1) the Filipinos will never restore peace and order until they have won real independence; (2) Japanese raids upon the Philippines economy can lead only to the "self-sufficiency" of starvation; and (3) submission to the "oriental spirit" of military-fascism will never be the lot of the Filipinos, for they never have been submissive and never will, no matter what the nationality or color of the oppressing power may be.

HOWEVER, the new Japanese move should not be shrugged off. It is a shrewd, although desperate, political gesture pointed at all the colonial peoples of Asia.

By establishing special and very well supervised forms of autonomy in the Philippines and Burma, even "independent" administrations protected by Japanese arms, the military-fascists hope at least to neutralize opposition. Even more, they hope to carry through a political mobilization against impending Allied offensives.

That is their objective, and it must be understood or we will be unprepared for new political problems as our arms advance in Asia and on the Pacific. We may again find indifferent and even unfriendly peoples where we expected to find allies and friends.

Our recent positive record in the Philippines will not serve for all time. Now will promises of independence to be for the lands now under Japanese domination be very convincing, unless the Allied powers take practical steps towards independence in those lands where they maintain the power to act.

Letters from Our Readers

His Censorship of Pro-War Speech

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
A friend and I attended an outdoor stamp and bond rally held under the auspices of a Communist Party branch in Flatbush. A loudspeaker was used.

When the speakers discussed John L. Lewis and the mine strike and kindred subjects concerned with the war, to lay a ground for the appeal to the audience to buy stamps and bonds, the patrolman on duty interrupted the speakers and said they could not discuss these subjects. We understand there's a rule requiring that the application for the permit to use the loudspeaker must state the subject matter of the talk.

This strikes us as an example of the most flagrant kind of censorship of an expression of pro-war sentiment.

Such censorship, whether by an individual or by departmental rule should not be permitted. Free speech is too important to be curbed in the manner.

M. M.

It's Far from Amusing

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:
The way some liberals behave would be most amusing, if these days weren't so deadly serious.

One day they are for the war; the next day they utter statements that hurt the war effort.

The Red Army and the Russian people are wonderful, they proclaim; but "Mission to Moscow," which is the living soul of the Russian people, is no good.

In one breath John L. Lewis is a villain; but in the next he is spoken of in a way that makes him appear a shining hero.

They know that Hitler's greatest weapon is his false anti-Communism cry—yet they red-bait.

When will these liberals grow up?

A. S.

From American History

Springfield, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I have been reading "Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column" by G. F. Milton, published by Vanguard. In the chapter "Consequences of the Draft," pages 141-144, there is a reference that I thought I would write you about as I thought it might be useful for the Daily Worker.

The reference is to the work of Copperhead organizations in the Pennsylvania mining regions against Lincoln's draft laws; as a result of this agitation the miners, whose living standards had been hit by war-time high prices, took part in

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

widespread and unreasonable disturbances which interfered with the production of coal necessary for the Union Navy. The government was forced to take the strongest measures to bring the situation into hand.

Although it is, of course, not an exact parallel, and there are many differences, still it is possible to draw certain lessons from the 1863 experience. First is the absolute connection these disturbances had with Fifth Column organizations of the time (Knights of the Golden Circle). Then there are the grievances of the miners which then, as now, provided a base for the Fifth Columnists. Of course the Knights operated through the Irish National Organization amongst the miners, which did not compare with the UMW in size or influence, or at least so I should imagine.

DANIEL B. SCHIRMER,

Section Organizer, C. P.

Bringing a Closer Understanding

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:
You will be interested to know that the monthly magazine "Chess Review" which is the leading chess organ in the United States, has featured on its cover for the May issue, a full page picture of one, "Russian Farmer K. Nadshmetdinov, Chess Champion of the USSR."

They also have nine full pages out of the total issue of 40 pages entirely devoted to chess in the USSR which they treat without bias. This magazine reaches into all corners of this country, rural and urban, and like the film, "Mission to Moscow," adds just that much more sympathetic understanding to one of our greatest allies and friends.

Knowing another aspect of the lives and interests of the peoples of the USSR helps bring us into a closer understanding with them.

P. G.

Letter from a Soldier

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclose please find one dollar for a six months' subscription. Since I have been in the army my greatest enjoyment is the day I receive The Worker. After reading some of the

trash that is published here, I eagerly await the next issue.

Some of the fellows who read it with me seem to get a new slant on things. They are amazed by the difference in policy of the paper here and The Worker. They wonder how a New York paper (that's what they call The Worker) knows the sufferings of the South or the problems of the West and Midwest. After I explain to them that The Worker means just that, a paper for the working people, they sit down and read over the different parts again.

Some of the boys won't read it, and it's a pleasure to hear the fellows who read The Worker win arguments as they show the other boys that what is written in The Worker is the truth, because they know what is going on and they think they know what is needed to have a better world to live in.

Almost all of them agree that John L. Lewis is a traitor and should be dealt with as such. They know that union with good leadership is a great factor in educating the people.

Some of the boys are angry because the Chicago-Tribune is being sold in camp. They wonder why The Worker couldn't be sold instead. It should be sold in every camp so that the boys can read the truth.

A SOLDIER.

"I Feel Like Shouting—'Brother Mine'"

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:
There is one poster which is often displayed that draws my attention. It is a picture of a blond, blue-eyed young man, with high cheek bones and a handsome head. This poster is an appeal to the public to help the Russian War Relief.

Somewhere, before I saw those eyes, I remember them so well, from a land far away, in White Russia. It was here that I spent my childhood on a farm, among the peasants, during the reign of the czar. Yes, I know him well, his name is Vachil, Ivan or Stephan. Yes, I saw him working in the fields with the other peasants, singing Russian folk songs. I saw him following the plow, his bare feet treading the freshly plowed soil. I heard him speak enthusiastically about the electric wonders of the big city and the many other wonders that he saw there. He called everyone "brother" and also his elders "brother" and uncle. He was willing to do anything for anyone even if he had to make a sacrifice to do it.

Though the youth of Russia is advanced, I still recognize the familiar face as I look at this poster. I feel like shouting, "Isdrastroshe, Broika ti may." (Hello, brother of mine.)

T. GOODMAN.

Nazis Force Polish Girls Into Mines

By K. Seleznyev

Reprinted from Pravda

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, June 20.—The Polish people are being exterminated with particular fury by the German executioners. Even the regimes in France, Norway and Czechoslovakia pale when compared to the bloody terror rampant in Poland now for more than three and a half years.

Hundreds of thousands of Polish peasants have been reduced to the status of serfs, forced to work for the German landlords.

The Germans are carrying out mass plunder of the population. In the winter of 1941-42 they forcibly made the people give up their warm clothing to the German army. A miner, Bernals of Katowice, was compelled in cold weather to go to work in rags, his feet wrapped in paper, since the Germans had taken all his warm clothes from him.

It is impossible to buy anything—clothing is not sold to Poles.

Famine stalks the country. Mortality is daily increasing, particularly among children. The Germans regard Poland as a white slave market. They force even the ten-year-old children to build roads.

When 1,000 Poles were conscripted to build factories, they were thrown into cold barns, where they had to sleep on the floor, dying from hunger and cold.

Another 1,000 men were sent from Lodz to Kassel, to the Henschel plant. They were placed in fenced-off barracks and treated like prisoners in a concentration camp.

Practically all able-bodied Poles between the ages of 17 and 40 have been driven to work in Germany. Thousands of girls, and even children, have been dispatched there. Hundreds of 14-year-old girls from Poland are employed in the sulphur mines in Hannover.

Everywhere there is persecution of Catholic priests. The Roman Catholic Church in Konstantinow, in the Lodz province, has been closed. In Warsaw, Torun and Gdansk the Germans turned the Roman Catholic churches into barracks. The church bells were removed and sent to Germany to be melted.

In Bydgoszcz and Torun, the streets have signs: "The sidewalks are for the conquerors and not for the conquered." In the trains there are jimmies cars, "Only for Poles."

The Germanization of the inhabitants is accompanied by wild scenes of mockery at the national dignity of Polish citizens. The peasant Olek and his son were working in a field, when a German commission appeared on the scene.

"What is it that you have there—barley?" a German asked Olek, and then smirkingly added, "Well, henceforth your name will be Gerstenkorn (barley-seed)."

The Germans are carrying out a systematic destruction of the Polish intelligentsia. There is not a single village in the country where a teacher or priest has survived.

The Germans rounded up 300 Polish intellectuals in Nowo-Bytom and dispatched them to a concentration camp in Dachau and Oswest. In the village of Tshewo the Germans closed the school, threw the teacher and Catholic priest into a concentration camp and shot 15 Poles on the market square.

Instructions on "how soldiers must behave towards the Polish population" are distributed to all German soldiers, and read: "Any insult to or attack upon representatives of the German army must be stringently punished."

Speaking in Polish on the street, an attempt to defend one's wife against violence, the slightest display of human dignity are classified as "insult" and attack.

Worth Repeating

'Sauce for Gander'

From the Miami (Fla.) Daily News

"A federal grand jury has indicted the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. on charges of concealing and destroying records of steel tests vital to the investigation into charges that the tests were faked and substandard steel plates were furnished the U. S. Maritime commission for ship building."

"Why isn't there more fuss about it? Why aren't there more speeches in Congress? If a labor union did something like this the welkin would ring for a fortnight, the professional labor batters in Congress would be having a field day and a dozen state legislatures would be passing extreme laws restricting labor unions. And the suggestion would inevitably be made that what those blanketed union leaders needed was a six months' course out in the fox holes or the slit trenches."

"Now, what's sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Why does the national blood pressure remain so low when a steel company is accused of dishonest workmanship that causes a liberty ship to break in half? And where is Pegler?"

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BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

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